"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; winds variable.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,099. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 87¼c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 39¼c; cash cotton, 6 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—A treaty has been concluded defining the limits of territory and customs duties between Peru and Brazil. Samuel Plimsoll, the originator of Plimsoll's mark, is dying. The French Chamber was reopened. Another ballot must be taken to elect a President. The civil marriage of Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser to George Vanderbilt took place in Paris. The religious ceremony will take place today.—Page 7.

CONGRESS.—The continued discussion of the War Revenue bill in the Senate was punctuated yesterday by two decisive votes on the corporation tax proposition. The amendment levying such a tax was defeated, but a special clause was inserted in the bill taxing refiners of sugar and petroleum, which, as was stated in the Senate, is aimed especially at the Sugar Trust and the Standard Oil Company. Action was taken on many other features of the bill. In the House, the Senate bill to remove all political disabilities incurred by the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, was passed unanimously after some stirring patriotic speeches, and a debate upon the constitutional right of Gen. Joe Wheeler to assume a military command without resigning from the House.—Page 4.

Page 2.

Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment received a telegram from Albany last night, the contents of which he declined to make public. A rumor that the Seventh may not be asked to volunteer has greatly excited the men, who say they have had enough of adverse criticism. A scheme is on foot to form a new regiment of artillery.

Page 3.

The men at Camp Black find soldier life tiresome because of dull routine and poor food.

Gen. Frank will make a visit of inspection to Montauk Point to-day. It is thought that the plan may be to move the troops there from Hempstead Plains.

The recruiting of volunteers showed rapid progress yesterday. The Astor battery is now complete, and is to start for Manila on Tuesday. The Palma Mounted Rifles of 405 men will join the Cuban army soon. Layafette Post is enlisting many men, and Senator Ford's battalion is growing.

Page 4.

The Naval Auxiliary Board yesterday sent to Washington a list of ten yachts which are recommended for purchase for use in coast defense work.

Fifteen convicts at the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., overpowered their guards and escaped. Their leader was subsequently overtaken in the woods and shot.

An inquiry was begun at the navy yard yesterday to place the blame for the collision of the Columbia and the Foscolla. The Columbia may be ready for sea in about ten days.

Page 5.

There was a sharp decline in the wheat pit in Chicago. June closed 12 points lower. July lost 5¾ and September 2⅝.

At the Gravesend track yesterday George Keene won the stake race. The other winners were Typhoon, Previous, Ethelbert, Ben Ronald, and Autumn.

The Giants defeated the Clevelands in an uninteresting game at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of 2 to 0. The Brooklyns also defeated the Cincinnatis at Washington Park by a score of 4 to 3.

The Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Neb., was opened yesterday by President McKinley, who pressed a connecting electric button in the telegraph room of the White House and sent a telegram of congratulation to the President of the show.

Page 7.

Thomas W. Keene, the well-known actor, died at Staten Island following an operation for appendicitis.

The schooner Jane Grey foundered ninety miles west of Cape Flattery on May 22, while bound from Seattle to Kotzebue Sound. Thirty-four of the persons on board were drowned.

The wedding of Miss Nina Larré Smith and Chester Burnell Duryea, to which many members of European aristocracies had been invited, took place in Trinity Chapel yesterday. The rector, the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, officiated.

Page 12.

A section of an old building, in East Thirteenth Street, collapsed while being torn down. Twelve men were carried down with the walls, and five were slightly injured.

In presenting the Bonner, Bennett, Strong, and Stephenson medals to firemen yesterday, Commissioner Scannell advocated promotion without civil service examination as a reward for heroic conduct.

The School Board for Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday voted to certify the pay rolls for the Board of Education for March, April, and May. The term and course of vacation schools were decided upon, and rooms were set apart for training schools for teachers.

Many persons were injured, some perhaps fatally, by an explosion which occurred shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the tar paper factory of Tobias New & Co., on East Nineteenth Street. The building was wrecked and much damage done to adjoining property.

President Cromwell of Richmond Borough was not allowed to take part in the proceedings at yesterday's session of the Board of Public Improvements. This was on account of the appeal to the Supreme Court of Dr. Feeny, who claims to have been elected to that position.

The annual parade of the police force of New York City, which occurred yesterday, was notable for the fact that it was the first display of the kind under the enlarged municipality. It was the largest police parade ever seen in New York, fully 15,000 men being in line. Mayor Van Wyck reviewed the marching column at Madison Square, and presented the Rhinelander medal for valor to Patrolman Frederick L. Stahl, who was immediately promoted to be a Roundsman. The Mayor complimented Acting Chief Devery, and admonished him to "eschew politics."

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WILL CONSIDER HAWAII.

Republicans Agree that the Annexation Resolutions Shall Be Brought Up for Action in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—An understanding was reached to-day whereby the Hawaiian resolutions will be considered in the House next week. They are to be taken up under a special rule that will be reported as soon as the War Revenue bill has passed the Senate or has reached a point where the passage of the resolutions of annexation in the House cannot possibly delay the disposal of the revenue measure.

The understanding was arrived at after persistent endeavors upon the part of annexationists, the Speaker, who has led so far in preventing consideration, being convinced that a large majority of the Republican Representatives favored action upon annexation before adjournment. This fact, the desire of the President, and this wish of a majority of Republican Senators, making a party demand, resulted in an agreement that the House should be given the opportunity to pass the resolutions. There will be no caucus of Republicans. A request for a call has been several days with Representative Grosvenor, Chairman of the Republican party organization in the House, but when seen to-night he said:

"You can say for me, and can quote me that there will be no caucus called, and no necessity for one."

THE SANTIAGO FIGHT

Details of Schley's Attack from Various Sources.

OFFICIAL ADVICES AWAITED

No Confirmation of Report that Harbor Entrance Was Forced.

LAND ATTACK LIKELY

Force of Insurgents Said to be Preparing to Co-operate with Our Warships.

CAPE HAITIEN, June 1.—A dispatch from Santiago says:

"The American squadron which bombarded Santiago yesterday was composed of fourteen vessels, among which were recognized the Iowa, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas, and Amazonas, (New Orleans?) besides a gunboat and an auxiliary cruiser, believed to be the Columbia. The five vessels which were recognized opened fire on the batteries at Punta Gorda, El Morro, and Zocapa, and also on the cruiser Cristobal Colon, which had advanced toward the entrance of the harbor, and was visible from the high sea.

"The Americans fired projectiles of thirty-two centimeters, and the batteries, as well as the Cristobal Colon, kept up an incessant responsive fire. Two shots landed on the after part of the Iowa, causing damage.

"On the Spanish side the damage was insignificant. The American squadron withdrew at 6 o'clock last evening.

"This morning the American squadron reappeared before Santiago, but contented itself with firing two shots, which are believed to have been signals agreed upon with the insurgents, who, numbering 2,000 or 3,000, are said to have concentrated three or four miles from Santiago.

"Great events are expected hourly at Santiago. The Spanish authorities have taken extraordinary precautions, and have placed in the narrow pass at the entrance of the harbor special contrivances which permit the closing and opening of the port at will."

The Havana papers, it is said, publish a dispatch from Madrid declaring that the Americans intend to attack Santiago by sea while the insurgents are making an attack by land, and also to land reinforcements at Guantanamo, east of Santiago.

The condition of the population of Santiago since the beginning of the blockade has grown rapidly worse, and it is now said to be nearly desperate. Food is very scarce, and the poor people are finding it almost impossible to obtain any, because of the enormous prices.

The expectation is general that Santiago must soon fall into the hands of the Americans.

The United States torpedo boat Porter put into the harbor of the Mole St. Nicolas at 1 o'clock this morning, in all probability with dispatches for Washington, and left there again at 2 o'clock.

This afternoon the American steamer Fanita arrived at Cape Haitien from New York and Port de Paix. She reports that she did not see any warships.

The Fanita came half empty. She brought from New York a cargo of provisions for the navy, which she landed at Matthewtown, Great Inagua, in the Bahamas. Her Captain says the rest of her burden is a heavy supply of coal, but there is good reason to suppose that it is something very different from coal.

The vessel is ostensibly seeking a cargo. If possible, she will ship here seven roustabouts who speak Spanish. The Captain is trying to engage Dominicans, and this is probably the chief reason for her coming to a port in this island.

It is expected that the Fanita may slip out before daybreak.

The cruiser Columbia did not take part in the engagement at Santiago. The Columbia is now in the Brooklyn Navy Yard undergoing repairs.

A FRENCH VERSION.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 1.—The daily bulletin issued by the French Cable Company here to-day apparently confirms the news of Spanish origin that a battle has been fought before Santiago de Cuba, using, in French, the following terms:

"Santiago de Cuba, May 31.

"To-day at 2 o'clock the American fleet, composed of fourteen ships, of which one appeared to be the New York and flew the flag of Admiral Sampson, and a few torpedo boats, opened fire on the forts and on the roadstead with heavy guns. The fire of the Americans appeared to be directed principally on the roadstead and on the forts of El Morro, Socapa, and Punta Gorda. The cannonade was very brisk up to 3:45. The shells fell in the bay, but did not reach as far as the town.

"After 3:45 the cannonade weakened, and cannon shots were heard in the offing. The Americans completely ceased firing after 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

SPANIARDS CLAIM A VICTORY.

MADRID, June 1.—The following undated official dispatch from Havana, forwarded by Admiral Manterola, in command of the regular Spanish fleet in Cuban waters, has been received here:

"The American squadron, commanded by Commodore Schley, composed of large ironclads and cruisers, attacked the fortifications at the entrance of Santiago de Cuba. Our iron-clad, Cristobal Colon, closing the mouth of the port and supported by the fire of the forts, repulsed the attack, causing damage to the enemy.

"MANTEROLA."

The Minister of Marine, Capt. Aunon, on leaving the palace this afternoon after a visit to the Queen, said:

"The American squadron has bombarded and tried to force the Santiago forts, which replied vigorously. The Cristobal Colon advanced to the mouth of the harbor, exchanging shots with the enemy, who fired seventy shots against the forts. The damage done is not reported. The Colon hit an auxiliary American ship, damaging it. The Colon was not hurt. Further details are withheld."

Subsequently, in the Senate, Count Casa Valencia asked if "the news of the American repulse at Santiago de Cuba was official."

The Minister of Marine replied affirmatively, adding:

"The news is a good augury for further victories, which the courage and high merit of our sailors give reason to hope for."

The Senate then unanimously "noted with satisfaction the brilliant victory of the Spanish fleet."

Capt. Aunon says he has not received any confirmation of the report that Admiral Cervera's squadron, especially the Vizcaya, is in bad condition. Naturally, he says, the Vizcaya would be fouler than the others, as she has been longer at sea.

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HAVANA, June 1.—The following Spanish account of the reported engagement off Santiago de Cuba has been issued here:

"The American fleet, consisting of the Iowa, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, Texas, New Orleans, Marblehead, Minneapolis, and another cruiser, in addition to six small vessels, took up a position on May 31 on the western side of the mouth of Santiago de Cuba channel, opening fire from the first five vessels.

"The Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon was anchored toward Punta Gorda, and could be seen from the open sea.

"The fire of the American fleet was answered by the Morro, Socapa, and Punta Gorda batteries and by the cruiser Cristobal Colon.

"The American fleet fired seventy shots, 'with projectiles of 32,' without causing the least damage.

"The bombardment lasted ninety minutes, and the American fleet retired, with a transatlantic steamer (auxiliary cruiser?) damaged. Two shells were seen to explode on the Iowa's stern, and there was fire on board another battleship.

"Several projectiles fell inside the harbor, near the Spanish warships.

"There is great enthusiasm at Santiago de Cuba and here."

It is reported here this evening that Admiral Cervera was not at Santiago during the bombardment. Had he been there, it is declared, the Spanish warships would have entered the combat against the Americans, confident of a victorious exit.

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PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 1.—The following additional details have been received here from a Spanish source at Havana of the engagement reported off Santiago de Cuba yesterday:

The American squadron was composed of powerful vessels, and one of them is supposed to have been the flagship New York, though other reports have it that she was not present.

The Spanish batteries at first answered the fire of the Americans in a lively manner. After twenty minutes of firing directed in a superior manner upon the part of the American ships, the Spanish batteries began to weaken their fire, and their adversaries concentrated a violent fire upon El Morro, destroying it completely. The forts at Socapa and Punta Gorda fired the last shots.

The Spanish losses must have been considerable. Details are lacking as to the American losses.

The Spaniards pretend to have struck the American vessels several times, but this information is accepted here under reserve.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the American squadron ceased firing. At that hour there was no Spanish vessel in sight.

No news has been received here from the dispatch boats.

CONJECTURE IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Up to a late hour the Navy Department had received no information, additional to that contained in the press dispatches last night relative to the reported attack on Santiago, but the agreement of all dispatches, from whatever sources, that there had been an attack served somewhat to modify the positiveness with which the reports were last night discredited. Still, it is doubted at the Navy Department whether the engagement was a serious one.

Commodore Schley, it is reported by one well-informed officer, had enough discretion allowed him to justify him in opening up on the fortifications if he saw any disposition to strengthen them. If he had learned of an intention on the part of any of the Spanish vessels to escape from the harbor, it would have been a very serious matter for him to neglect to show his power to destroy the ships if they should venture out. The fleet, it is insisted, is never to be permitted to leave Santiago, unless it comes away under the United States flag.

One theory advanced at the Navy Department to-day for the reported engagement is that Commodore Schley took that means of assuring himself of the presence in the harbor of all the vessels of Cervera's fleet and to endeavor, by an offer to fight, to draw him out into the open and then engage him. If the reports were correct as to the appearance of the Cristobal Colon, Commodore Schley has at all events shown that the harbor is not empty of Spanish warships, and that not more than three of Cervera's fleet of four seen at Curacao can be anywhere else.

The intimation at the Navy Department that Admiral Sampson has been sent to Santiago has not received official confirmation. To those who have heard the report, it sounds as though a hurried attempt were being made to prevent a further attack just at present, and it is construed to mean that the department is disposed to carry out a plan that will assure the capture of the fleet, garrison, and everything else that is Spanish in the harbor and city.

Schley May Not Wait.

It is, however, considered by no means certain that Commodore Schley, if he has found that the entrance to Santiago Harbor can be forced, and the ships of Cervera overcome by a sudden dash, will not undertake the hazardous business. There is some anxiety lest, having pushed by the fortifications without much injury, he may drive the Spanish Admiral to the extremity adopted by Admiral Montojo at Manila, and go within reach of the four armored cruisers only in time to see them blown up to keep them from falling into our hands.

The utmost secrecy is maintained by the Secretary of the Navy and naval officers about the reported military expedition to Santiago, but there seems to be no doubt that some of the forces being embarked at Southern ports are to go to that place. The Spanish force at Santiago is known to be not in excess of 7,000 or 8,000. The probability is that a force not inferior to that will be employed to support the warships in their attempt to obtain possession of the forts and harbor.

Naval officers are inclined to believe that the expedition which is understood to be in preparation for an attack upon Puerto Rico will be sent to Santiago first. It is pointed out that the regulars could be used to advantage there, and be subsequently withdrawn to allow some of the best prepared volunteers now near Tampa to take the work off their hands while they are sent on to Puerto Rico.

Attitude of the Spaniards.

The Department of State, regarding the matter from its point of view, directs attention at this time to the fact that the Spanish have not made one aggressive movement during the war that has lasted a little more than a month. The Havana papers have talked to their readers about the imminent invasion of the United States, the recovery of Manila, and other rubbish, but thus far the war has been a succession of misfortunes for Spain. State Department opinion is that one or two strong blows upon Spain will bring the Spanish mind to the consideration of peace as the only way to save further home and foreign trouble.

"If you will only look over the actions of the Spanish since April 21," said this diplomatic officer, "you will see that Spain has been constantly watching for an opportunity to let go. It looks to me as if Cervera had gone into Santiago in the hope of affording one more opportunity to the United States of bringing Spain to terms. It is a war of waste and hopelessness to her, and it is without glory to us. There is no glory to be won in an encounter with so contemptible a foe. They just wait for us to crush them, making no resistance worthy of the name. It is my opinion that when we come to try them on the land we shall wonder that so much preparation was necessary to crush so limp and feeble an enemy."

The War Department officers who talk about the outlook say that Gen. Miles is right in insisting that preparations should be made for encountering a foe that will offer all the opposition possible to 100,000 men. Secretary Alger held the opinion that a small force could begin operations successfully. Gen. Miles insisted that a small force, that might be beaten, ought never to be landed, and that there must be no defeats in this war.

That view is said to have been supported by Gen. Schofield, who has said that he would waste six months in preparation rather than two weeks in regret over a mistaken enterprise at a time when the troops were not at hand in sufficient numbers or in sufficiently good condition.

CONFLICTING NEWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 1.—This city is bewildered by the conflicting reports from Santiago de Cuba, which are reaching here from all sources. "The Spanish Fleet Destroyed or Surrendered!" alternates with "Reported Battle Discredited at the Navy Department!" on the news placards.

Some of the special dispatches have seemingly minute details as to how "the Brooklyn, standing well in shore," opened the battle yesterday afternoon, and how "a heavy fire was concentrated by the whole squadron on Morro and the other defenses, to which they replied furiously."

"Commodore Schley," says one account, "after exploding many mines in the channel, ran the Texas far enough into the harbor to engage and sink the Reina Mercedes."

It appears certain that there were two separate incidents—the Spanish torpedo attempt Sunday night, and the American bombardment or reconnoissance Tuesday afternoon. Probably neither will turn out of great importance, except as proving that the entrance to the harbor is better protected by mines and guns than might have been anticipated from Admiral Dewey's experience at Manila.

It is believed here that this is all the American commander desired to discover, and that the Spanish Senate had little to exult over. Admiral Cervera is expected to repeat the torpedo-boat attempts, with a view of keeping the American Squadron as distant as possible, in order to facilitate his escape. Unless he can do this the Americans are almost certain eventually to capture the three or four Spanish cruisers now known to be inside Santiago.

The anxiety the Spaniards betray in publishing reports as to evolutions of a squadron outside Cadiz leads to the surmise that Admiral Camara is already on the way. This, as The Daily News suggests, may explain Admiral Cervera's torpedo movement on Sunday, and also Commodore Schley's tardy action.

"Therefore," as The Daily News argues, "if Admiral Camara is nearing Cuba, another complication has arisen, and Admiral Sampson will have to take care to prevent him joining Cervera."

The Daily News also suggests that Commodore Schley's bombardment may have covered countermining operations, with a view of forcing the channel, and that if his vessels were damaged, a fresh attempt will probably be postponed.

The Times says that little seems to have been done on either side, except to consume gunpowder, remarking also that there is one thing at least the Admirals and Generals on both sides are accomplishing with great steadiness—"they are spending large sums of money which their Governments must provide."

SANTIAGO CABLE NOT CUT.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 1.—The West Indian and Panama Cable Company is still receiving messages from Santiago de Cuba, and the company avers that the cables are not cut.

CAPE HAITIEN, June 1.—The Spanish Government, according to advices received here from Havana, intends to cut the cables which connect that city with Key West if the other Cuban cables are cut by the Americans.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A published story that Secretary Day told M. Thiebaut of the French Embassy that the United States proposed to cut the French cable from Santiago is met by the statement that no such interview occurred.

The agent of the French cable company, fearing that the story might cause mischief, telegraphed this morning that the French company had no line by way of Canada which could be used by the Spanish officials in Canada, as the story alleged was being done.

He added that the British cable line via Santiago, Bermuda, and Halifax was the

Continued on Page 2.

SPAIN'S FINANCIAL STRAITS

War May Come to a Sudden End Through Lack of Means to Carry It On.

RUN ON THE BANK OF SPAIN

All Classes of People, Fearing a Depreciation in the Value of Notes, Rush to Change Them Into Silver.

MADRID, June 1.—The attention of the public to-day was absorbed in the condition of the Bank of Spain, which is considered more serious than any reverse of the war, inasmuch as the impossibility of the bank to help the Government means impossibility to continue the war.

The Government has intrusted the Bank of Spain with the negotiations for a loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas at 4 per cent., which sum is to be raised as, and when, required. The bank will endeavor to raise the loan at home and abroad.

There was a long procession at the bank during the day. All classes of people were represented, and many women were in line waiting their turn to change notes into silver, fearing the notes would be subjected to a discount shortly.

If the run continues there is danger of the bank's store of silver becoming exhausted, which would compel the Government to resort to a forced currency, issuing notes of small denomination. It is hoped, however, that the panic will subside, leaving the bank a margin of silver.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The statement from Madrid, in what seemed to be almost semi-official form, of the acuteness of the financial stringency there and the plain intimation that the Bank of Spain, and consequently Spain, were nearing the end of their financial resources, was regarded at the State Department as of more real significance than many of the stories of battles on land and sea that have been coming over the cables for the past few weeks.

The effect of this notice may be to hasten the operations against Puerto Rico, lest the prize slip from our grasp through a sudden and unexpected termination of the war.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage, commenting to-night upon the run on the Bank of Spain, said:

"The condition of Spain at sea and on land, in war and in finance, continues to grow worse daily. I am not surprised that the present condition confronts the Bank of Spain. In endeavoring to support the Government it has undertaken a tremendous contract. The bank must continue specie payments or it will be entirely discredited, and unless it does continue them the Spanish financial fabric will go to pieces, Spanish bonds will fall still lower, and Spain will be in far more serious condition financially than she has ever been.

"To-day's developments indicate that the Spanish people themselves are alarmed at the financial condition of the country. They evidently fear that the bank will not be able to carry out its plans. If its own bank should prove to be an unsteady financial prop, Spain will, indeed, have immense difficulty in raising the sinews of war."

THE QUEEN REGENT ATTACKED.

Article by Castelar Causes a Sensation in Spain—Papers That Reproduced It Being Prosecuted.

MADRID, June 1—8 P. M.—An article, signed by Señor Emilio Castelar, the distinguished Republican statesman, which recently appeared in the Petite Revue Internationale of Paris, and which has been reproduced in several Spanish papers that are being prosecuted for the reproduction, has caused a great sensation. Señor Castelar attacks the Queen Regent, reproaching her with being a foreigner and unpopular, and with interfering unjustifiably in political affairs. He compares her present position with that of Queen Marie Antoinette on the eve of the French Revolution.

The matter came before the Senate to-day, Duke do Roca demanding the prosecution of Castelar, and other Senators expressing in violent terms their indignation at Señor Castelar's conduct.

Señor Capdepon, the Minister of the Interior, announced that the matter had already been placed before the law officers.

Marshal Martinez de Campos described Señor Castelar's conduct as "idiotic," and called upon the Government to act energetically, declaring that parliamentary immunity must not be allowed to degenerate into impunity. He said he feared the Chamber of Deputies might refuse to authorize a prosecution.

The Duke of Tetuan, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the last Cabinet of the late Señor Canovas del Castillo, and the President of the Senate, Señor Montero Rios, indorsed the utterances of Marshal de Campos, while Senators generally extolled the Queen Regent and protested against the obnoxious article.

El Imparcial, which represents the Republicans, handles Señor Castelar roughly for his "unpatriotic conduct," and reproaches him for accepting the post of counsel to an English company at Algeciras and for "working entirely in favor of foreigners." El Imparcial hints that "senility threatens to deprive Señor Castelar of the reputation of a great career."

Castelar's article has had all the greater effect because it seems to indicate that he has modified his decision to retire from political life in deference to the wishes of those desiring to put him forward as a possible President of a republic.

BRITISH GENERAL STONED.

Commander of Artillery at Gibraltar and Another Englishman Assaulted by a Spanish Mob.

LONDON, June 1.—A mob of Spaniards, according to a dispatch from Gibraltar, assaulted and stoned Major Gen. J. B. Richardson, Commander of the Royal Artillery at Gibraltar, and another Englishman while they were walking at San Roque, seven miles northwest of Gibraltar.

SPAIN AND EUROPE.

The Rumors of a Franco-Spanish Entente—Goschen's Visit to Gibraltar—Sagasta on the Situation.

LONDON, June 2.—The Daily Chronicle thinks the general situation is grave, and says the "rumors of a secret arrangement between France and Spain continue with singular persistence, and the reports of French designs upon the Canary Islands and Ceuta are gathering strength."

Continuing, The Chronicle says:

"In commercial circles it is perfectly well understood that Great Britain will regard France taking the Canaries or Ceuta as an unfriendly act, and also that if France helps Spain, public opinion here will demand that we assist America."

Apparently Spain's note complaining of America's conduct in the war has not yet been sent to the powers. Certainly it has not arrived at Berlin, where, it may be mentioned, there is no belief in the alleged Franco-Spanish entente, it being argued that French trade relations with the United States and the desire to have America represented at the coming Paris Exposition will suffice to prevent France from offending the United States.

The Gibraltar correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"I have visited Ceuta, (in Morocco, opposite Gibraltar) where I was arrested, but finally liberated. The authorities prevented me from viewing the fortifications. Apparently the place is in its normal condition. No new fortifications at Algeciras (on the Bay of Gibraltar) are visible from Gibraltar."

The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Señor Sagasta has informed me that he attaches no importance to the visit to Gibraltar of Mr. George J. Goschen, First Lord of the British Admiralty. The Government is not aware of any increase in the British garrison at Gibraltar. Señor Sagasta said he did not believe that any action had been taken there recently in any way connected with the war. Spain had sent troops to Andalusia because there were special facilities in that province for embarking them for the Balearic Islands, the Canaries, the Antilles, and Spain's African possessions, which are now strongly fortified, in case, as Señor Sagasta put it, 'any enemy might wish to abet the insolent conduct of the Americans.'

"Señor Sagasta repeated that Spain would never consent to any negotiations involving a diminution of her territory, but would wage war on anybody attacking her or attempting to rob her of her rights. He said he doubted whether the alliances so much talked about would be realized. 'I think,' he observed, 'their object is only that of disclosing Europe's attitude. Something may be attempted, but nothing will be accomplished; and in the end each will do as it pleases.'

"Señor Romero Giron, the new Minister of the Colonies, told Señor Romero y Robledo, the Weylerite leader, that he would consider it ridiculous to think now of legislating for the colonies, as the only consolidation that could be given now was in guns and bayonets."

Ovation to Weyler at Santander.

LONDON, June 2.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "Lieut. Gen. Weyler has arrived at Santander, on the Bay of Biscay, where he has been received with an ovation. Thousands greeted him at every railway station on the way, but the demonstration was particularly strong at Santander, where 'vivas' were shouted in honor of the modest general."

CHICAGO STOCK BROKERS FAIL.

Jones & Co. Do Not Open and the Leiter Deal Is Blamed.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Jones & Co., stock brokers and commission firm, with offices on the first floor of the Stock Exchange Building, did not open for business to-day The failure to do so caused considerable surprise on the Stock Exchange, and was the subject of discussion to the exclusion of almost every other topic. Those who are near to the members of the firm claim to see some connection with the Leiter deal. It is thought that a member of the firm was caught in Leiter's "scoop" yesterday on the "tailers."

Harry Jones, who is the ostensible head of the firm, did not appear, and is reported to be sick at his home. A prominent member of the Stock Exchange, who is said to be connected with the firm, was also absent, and no official statement was forthcoming. A number of customers thronged the office, anxiously inquiring for something official. The bookkeeper and confidential man of the firm says everything will be settled again within forty-eight hours. Speculation in wheat and a short interest in the stock market are regarded as the causes for the failure to open to-day.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of first page to this right of the title.

The weather conditions are very much unsettled east of the Missouri and Lower Mississippi Valleys. A disturbance of slight energy is central off the Southern New England coast, and low areas are central in Utah and Ontario. The pressure is high over Newfoundland and off the Middle Pacific coast. Showers have occurred in the upper lake region, the Middle and Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys. The temperature has risen over the Central Rocky Mountain slope and in Wisconsin, and has generally fallen in the Gulf States, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Conditions favorable for thunder storms exist in the lower lake region and Atlantic States. Increasing cloudiness and showers on the Middle Rocky Mountain slope.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	52	63	65
6 A. M.	53	63	66
9 A. M.	58	70	70
12 M.	57	74	75
4 P. M.	57	75	75
6 P. M.	56	61	61
9 P. M.	55	61	66
12 P. M.	53	60	64

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....69⅜
Weather Bureau.....65⅞
Corresponding date 1897.....55⅛
Corresponding date last 20 years.....65

The maximum temperature was 78 degrees at 1:45 P. M. and the minimum 60 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 61 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 73 per cent.

PLANS FOR INVASION

Operations in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT MADE

War Department Purposes to Send 70,000 Men to Cuba.

Secretary Alger Asks $3,107,000 for Repairs of Roads, Scouts, Dynamite, and Electrical Service.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—For the first time since the beginning of hostilities there appears to be something in the nature of an official statement of the plan of campaign of the United States Government. This is contained in a letter of Secretary Alger to the Speaker of the House transmitting certain recommendations and statements of Gen. Ludlow which disclosed the purpose of the War Department to send 70,000 men to Cuba, 20,000 to start at once and the remainder just as soon as they can be made ready for departure. Then there was an estimate for establishing electrical communications in connection with the army "in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines," showing for the first time officially an implied intention on the part of the Government to land troops in Puerto Rico. Of course, all these movements have been anticipated by the press, but nevertheless a strong element of doubt existed, and therefore the official statement of the Government's purposes, made even in this indirect fashion, created a profound sensation here. The three are to go together, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and pass into the military occupation of the United States troops, inasmuch as the Secretary says that the second contingent of troops is to go forward as soon as they can be prepared.

Secretary Alger's recommendations were for appropriations aggregating $3,107,000. One recommendation is for $2,562,000 of deficiency in the appropriation for gun and mortar batteries, "required immediately for the use of the War Department, to remain available until expended." This amount is needed to provide emplacements for carriages of high power and rapid-fire guns to be procured by the Ordnance Department with the funds already appropriated.

For Electrical Communication.

A second one is for $195,000 "for the establishment and maintenance of special electrical communication in connection with the army in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. This amount includes the purchase, equipment, and repair of field electric telegraph, signal equipment, binocular glasses, telescopes, heliostats, and other necessary instruments, including necessary meteorological instruments for use on target ranges, war balloons, telephone apparatus, (excluding exchange service and maintenance of the same,) electric installations, and maintenance at military posts; maintenance and repair of military telegraph lines and cables, including the salaries of civilian employes, supplies, general repairs." Then follows a significant recommendation for $350,000 for an expeditionary force to Cuba "required by the War Department for immediate use." The items are as follows: For machinery and equipment for the construction and repair of roads, $25,000; construction and equipment of military railroads, $225,000; additional intrenching tools, electric appliances, photographic and topographic outfits, instruments and maps, manuals, and for special and technical services, $50,000; contingencies involving immediate expenditure of imperative urgency that cannot be specified in advance, to be expended under the direction of the Major General commanding the army, $50,000."

Gen. Ludlow's Outline.

The letter outlining the expeditionary project against Cuba is written by Gen. Ludlow, whose special engineering services were availed of by Secretary Alger to outline what was needed. It is dated May 22, was forwarded by Secretary Alger, and says:

"Referring to my letter of April 26, covering the project with estimates for the establishment in Cuba of an expeditionary force of from 3,000 to 5,000 men, I invite attention to the following: Provisional estimates for this purpose amounted to $150,034, which has been appropriated and made expendible under the immediate direction of the Major General commanding the army in the Deficiency act approved May 4, 1898. This did not include several items that, while important, could temporarily be omitted, on supposition that no immediate movement would be made.

"Furthermore, the project for transfer to Cuba of an expeditionary force has been materially modified in that instead of an assumed force of 5,000 for the establishment of a depot and base of supplies, it is now proposed to forward an army of invasion to be composed of 15,000 or 20,000 troops, to be followed as rapidly as practicable by 50,000 more. It is therefore necessary to make provision for the greatly augmented scale on which the expedition is to be equipped, and for its forward movement in the direction of Cuba."

Rainy Season Reckoned With.

Gen. Ludlow says for obvious reasons the plans in detail cannot be given, but that in a general way they can be outlined. "The general nature of these engineering provisions, however, may be clearly indicated and, in fact, estimated for," said Gen. Ludlow. "In the ensuing campaign account must be taken of the fact that the rainy season in Cuba covers the Summer months, and must be anticipated as affecting the time and means required for transportation in order not to delay movements and imperil health. There are few regularly built roads in Cuba, the principal ones being westward of Havana. It is not likely that these roads have been kept in repair, and it is quite certain that others must be constructed and maintained. This will require road-making machinery as economizing the labor of troops, and leaving them free for the purely military work. In addition special means of transportation will be necessary, and portable three-foot gauge railroads must be provided both on the established lines and along such additional and connecting lines as may be feasible and expedient. For railways there should not be less than thirty miles of track and suitable equipment, which may be estimated at $5,000 per mile for track and $2,500 per mile for equipment. The total of this item, there-

fore, is $225,000. Three outfits of road-making machinery, including rock-quarrying and crushing apparatus, road rollers, ditchers, and graders, will cost, at $8,000 each, say, $25,000. Further, there should be an additional allowance of, say, $100,000 for electric lights, dynamite and torpedo appliances, &c., including the employment of scouts and spies."

MILES COMMANDS AT TAMPA.

Activity in Camp Foretells the Hurried Departure of the Army of Invasion for Cuba.

TAMPA, June 1.—More activity was displayed in Tampa to-day than has been seen in the past two weeks. The day opened with the arrival of Gen. Miles, his staff, and corps of clerks. As soon as Gen. Miles had breakfasted he had a lengthy conference with Gen. Shafter, the commander of the Fifth Army Corps. Then staff and line officers were kept astir.

Orderlies were sent at a gallop to the various camps, and heavy four and six horse wagons commenced to move. The signification of these orders might be explained if the censor would permit it, but he is inexorable.

There is much complaint among the newspaper correspondents here over the way in which the censorship is being enforced. In Tampa, the rules are so rigid that not the slightest reference to the movements of troops, the arrival or departure of regiments or comment on the plan of campaign is permitted. These are the orders of Gen. Greely to Capt. Brady, the censor, and he is simply acting up to his instructions. The same rules are supposed to apply at Washington and all other places, and yet news which is contraband here is permitted to pass over the wires elsewhere.

In some ways the censorship is ineffective, not that the censor is responsible, but because of the way in which the regulations are interpreted. For instance, the most important military order which has yet been issued was this afternoon publicly posted in the lobby of the hotel. It was news of great military value to Spain, and it was there for any Spanish emissary to send to his Government. Under the guise of an innocent commercial dispatch to London or Berlin the information is doubtless long before this in possession of the War Office at Madrid. Yet no correspondent is permitted to mention this order or to explain to the American public what it means.

The troops in the various camps to-day had a taste of Cuban weather. This is the rainy season in Florida, just as it is across the Gulf, and it rains here quite as frequently when the season begins as it does there.

For seven months not a drop of water has fallen in Tampa. But to-day the floodgates were opened and the rain came down in torrents. It rained steadily for three hours, drenching men to the skin, soaking tents, and giving the soldiers a taste of what they will experience later.

A force of eight Paymasters has arrived here to pay off the troops before they pitch their tents somewhere else. It will take three or four days to pay, and in that time nearly $700,000 will be disbursed. This amount covers the enlisted men only.

Lieut. Col. Theodore Roosevelt is at Lakeland.

A firing drill of the whole brigade of light artillery, ten batteries of four guns each, was held along the beach at Port Tampa to-day. All the artillery manoeuvres were gone through with, and the sight was an impressive one. For over an hour the artillerymen dashed up and down the long beach through the shallow water and over the hummocks of Picnic Island, wheeling the guns into line at command and firing. The noise of the firing at times was deafening.

5,000,000 RATIONS AT TAMPA.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—An evidence of the elaborate preparations that are making for the subsistence of troops mobilized and to be sent to Tampa, is obtained from the fact that the Commissary's Department has now on hand at that place 5,000,000 rations. A ration is one day's food supply for a soldier. On this basis there is subsistence at Tampa for an army of 50,000 men for 100 days and for a smaller army for a greater number of days. The supply is being increased daily, in view of the arrival of additional soldiers to be employed in the army of occupation of Cuba and Puerto Rico.

FOREIGN ATTACHES DEPART.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—An evidence that the actual forward movement of the army and navy has begun was given in the action of the foreign naval and military observers. They have been sojourning leisurely in Washington for some time, but within the last week all of them have started for Florida. The British Naval and Military Attachés were the first to leave, and now they have been followed by the German, Austrian, Russian, Swedish, Norwegian, and Japanese observers. The Government of Norway and Sweden has no less than six military and naval experts to observe various branches of the warfare. They include Commanders Anderson, Dahlgren, and Gude and Lieut. Gechnuyden of the navy, and Capts. Wester and Stang of the army. They left for Tampa last night.

SPANIARDS EXPECT TO WIN.

HAVANA, June 1.—The Spanish troops have orders to make an energetic, a slight or no resistance, according to circumstances, with a view of facilitating the landing of American forces so that the latter may go into the interior of the country, where the Spanish are convinced they will be able to defeat them.

The Spanish army and navy are anxious to measure arms with the Americans and desirous that a propitious occasion may soon present itself, trusting for the result to the courage of the Spanish soldiers and sailors, to their better organization, and to the greater skill of their commanding officers.

A GLIMPSE OF HAVANA.

New Fortifications Are Being Placed on Morro Heights.

KEY WEST, June 1.—On Monday night a warship of the blockade squadron approached within five miles of Havana, clearly distinguishing whole rows of lighted streets, thus contradicting the rumors of Havana being in darkness. The commander of the warship said new fortifications are in course of construction on Morro Heights. A steam donkey, carrying earth and sand, is running night and day.

A warship just in from the blockade reports that on Sunday morning a small Spanish gunboat came out of Havana and ran along the line of batteries, close in shore. Yesterday she again came out, venturing over two miles from land. She was chased and one shot was fired at her, whereupon she scudded back to port.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:15 A. M.—78 Suffolk Street; occupant unknown; damage, $50.

7:40 A. M.—926 Madison Avenue; John Foley; damage, $100.

2:10 P. M.—53 Tremont Avenue; George Freel; no damage.

4:45 P. M.—655 West Fiftieth Street; M. Blackhurst; damage, $1,000.

5:20 P. M.—23 Gold Street; Excelsior Power Company; damage, $5,000.

7:45 P. M.—Sixty-fourth Street and Central Park West; Metropolitan Street Railway Company; damage slight.

MONADNOCK FOR DEWEY

The Monitor Ordered to Proceed from San Francisco to the Philippine Islands.

MORE REGULARS TO GO OUT

Gen. Merritt Will Have the Fifteenth Infantry, and His Force at Its Maximum Will Amount to Over 20,000 Men.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The United State monitor Monadnock, now at San Francisco, has been ordered to Manila to reinforce the Pacific Squadron under Rear Admiral Dewey. The Monadnock will go into dry dock at once to be put in shape for the long journey across the Pacific. Her condition, however, is reported to be excellent. No elaborate repairs are needed, and it is expected that inside of a week, or, at the outside ten days, she will be ready to sail.

She will probably follow closely on the Monterey, but the understanding here is that the two monitors will not make the journey to the Philippines in company. The Monterey will be ready to sail first, and will not wait for her sister ship. The Monadnock is a low freeboard coast defense monitor, with an iron hull and two steel barbettes, in which are installed four ten-inch breech-loading rifles and two four-inch rapid-fire guns as her main battery.

In addition to this, she carries a secondary battery of two six-pounders, two three-pounders, and two one-pounder rapid-fire guns, and two thirty-seven millimeter Hotchkiss guns. She has a displacement of 3,990 tons, and a coal capacity of about 200 tons.

In making the voyage to Manila the monitor will break the long-distance record for vessels of her class, she having made a voyage around the Horn many years ago, which is among the proud traditions of the navy, and which ranks with the famous trip of the Miantonomoh to Europe as a demonstration of the seaworthiness of the monitor type. With the two big monitors Monterey and Monadnock and the cruisers Charleston and Philadelphia added to his present force Admiral Dewey will, it is assumed by Navy Department officials, have a fleet capable of holding the Philippines against any combination of vessels that Spain has to send against him, even if she should make the foolhardy attempt to reconquer the islands.

That the Administration is preparing to make its hold of the Philippines powerful enough to be permanent is shown as well by the further strengthening of the land expedition destined for the islands as in the dispatching thither of the Monterey and Monadnock. Orders have been issued by the War Department for the mobilization at San Francisco preparatory to joining Gen. Merritt's forces of the scattered companies of the Fifteenth Infantry. The Fifteenth is the only regular regiment left on the Pacific Coast, and until Gen. Merritt insisted on having more regulars it was not intended that it should be withdrawn from there, its presence being deemed necessary to keep the Indians in order. It has been determined, however, to replace the regular companies at these Indian posts with volunteers from the Western States.

At present the headquarters of the regiment and Companies C and H are at Fort Huachuca, Arizona; Company A is at Fort Logan, Col.; Companies B and F at Fort Grant, Arizona; Company D at Fort Apache, Arizona; Company E at Fort Wingate, N. M., and Company G at Fort Bayard, N. M. Just what volunteers will be sent to garrison these forts has not been determined, nor has it been settled what additional volunteer regiments, if any, will be ordered to San Francisco to reinforce Gen. Merritt.

These questions are under consideration, however, and the Adjutant General's office was called on to-day for a list of all the regiments that have not been moved to camps, with a view to detailing some of them for this work. The strength of the force of volunteers originally ordered to Gen. Merritt's command was nine regiments and five battalions of infantry, two light batteries and two heavy batteries of artillery, in all 11,949 men. If these commands are recruited to their maximum, and if the regular regiments with the expedition are treated likewise, the entire force will amount to more than 20,000 without any new regiments being ordered out.

DEWEY AND PRINCE HENRY.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Charles N. Post, Vice President of the Lyon & Healy Company, who has just returned from an extended tour of the Orient, met Admiral Dewey in Hongkong March 25. Mr. Post tells of a social passage at arms between Dewey and Prince Henry, brother of Emperor William, commanding the German squadron at Hongkong. Prince Henry immediately after his arrival at Hongkong gave a banquet to the higher officers of the other fleets, among whom was Rear Admiral Dewey. At the feast the Prince proposed a toast to his own country, then to Great Britain, then to all the other great powers except the United States. Finally, just before the dinner was over, the royal host proposed a toast to this country.

When Rear Admiral Dewey saw that apparently his country was to be slighted he left the banquet without ceremony. The next day a representative of Prince Henry sent a roundabout apology to the American commander. Dewey sent word back to the Emperor's brother that he would accept nothing but a written or personal apology from the Prince. The latter then called upon Dewey and apologized, saying that in the confusion of the dinner he, the Prince, thoughtlessly neglected to put the American toast in its proper place on the programme.

While Mr. Post was at Hongkong Prince Henry gave a ball, but Admiral Dewey, although invited, did not attend it. The banquet incident was not allowed to get out, and Mr. Post received it first hand from one of the officers of the American fleet.

DEWEY THANKS THE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON. June 1.—The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

The resolution of Congress, passed May 9, 1898, tending to Commodore George Dewey, United States Navy, commander in chief of the United States naval force on the Asiatic Station, the thanks of Congress and of the American people for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, as displayed by him in the destruction of the Spanish fleet and batteries in the harbor of Manila, Philippine Islands, May 1, 1898, and through him extending the thanks of Congress and of the American people to the officers and men under his command for gallantry and skill exhibited by them on that occassion, required the President to communicate the same to Commodore Dewey, and through him to the officers and men under his command. This having been done through the Secretary of the Navy, on the 15th day of May, 1898, the following response has been received, and is hereby transmitted to the Congress:

"I desire to express to the department, and to request that it will be transmitted to the President and to Congress, my most sincere thanks for the great compliment paid to me."

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, June 1, 1898.

Rose of Arden

Lundborg's—
has the fragrance
of freshly cut Roses.

Gen. Greene Sent to Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Gen. Francis V. Greene, recently promoted from the Colonelcy of the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, has been ordered to San Francisco for duty in connection with the expedition to the Philippine Islands. First Lieut. William B. Bates of the same regiment will accompany him.

LEAVING CHICKAMAUGA.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 1.—The first of the volunteer infantry left Chickamauga for Tampa to-day. The regiments which left were the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana, First Ohio, First District of Columbia, and Second New York. To-morrow the Third Pennsylvania, First Illinois, Fifth Maryland, and Sixty-ninth New York will leave.

The Second New York broke camp promptly at 6 o'clock this morning and started on the march to the railroad station. It was quite warm even at that early hour, and before Rossville was reached eighteen men had dropped by the wayside from exhaustion. It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm and cheering and godspeeds that were showered on the troops from all sides.

Col. Hardin and the entire regiment seemed to rejoice at the idea of going to the front.

Gen. Carpenter accompanies the four regiments which left to-day. The General's staff consists of Capt. Andrews of the Second New York, Adjutant General; Capt. Sims of the First District of Columbia, Quartermaster; Lieut. Donnelly of the First District of Columbia as Commissary and Ordnance Officer; Lieut. Marshall of the Fifth Maryland, and Lieut. Fleishman of the First Ohio, as aides de camp.

The First District of Columbia departed from camp at 9:30, and the sun was so hot as to cause eighty-three to fall out of ranks on the march.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana broke camp at 6 A. M., and the First Ohio at 9 A. M., taking trains by way of Ringgold.

The Fifth Maryland will leave camp for Rossville at 6 A. M. to-morrow. The whole regiment has been cast into gloom over a most unhappy accident which befell Private Albert Thompson of Company L. Thompson was taking a bath in Chickamauga Creek, when he was seized with cramps and, unfortunately, drowned. He was found by Private McCann of Company H, Ninth Pennsylvania; but it was too late to bring him to consciousness.

The young man was twenty-two years of age. What has made this accident doubly unfortunate is that Capt. Thompson of Company C of the same regiment is the young man's father. The body will be temporarily interred at the National Cemetery in Chattanooga.

The Sixty-ninth New York will leave camp to-morrow at 9 A. M. for Rossville. One of the officers must be left behind owing to illness. He may rejoin his command within four or five days. Father Daly, the Chaplain, has been looking to the spiritual welfare of the troops by services largely attended this morning.

Gen. Wade to-day praised the New York regiments, especially the Sixty-ninth and Eighth. The Eighth New York went through a regimental drill before Gen. Wade's headquarters to-day, executing the "masses," "deploy," and "alignments" with such marked precision as to draw forth unstinted praise from Gen. Wade, and many other officers, who, passing in the road, stopped their horses to see the drill finished. Col. Chauncey is outranked as the commanding officer of the Third Brigade, First Division, by just twenty-four hours, Col. Clarke of the First Vermont being in command of this brigade, and Lieut. Col. Mimms has been advanced to Acting Colonel of the First Vermont.

The Ninth New York has only three men on the sick list. To-day they received their fresh meat for the first time, and cheer upon cheer arose from the men, who now say, "Send along the Paymaster, and we will be perfectly happy." Col. Greene to-day received a telegram from the Rev. Mr. Nicholls of Grace Episcopal Church, New York, that he leaves to-day to join the Ninth. He is the Chaplain.

Capt. W. H. Sweeney, Company F, Second Kentucky, has been appointed Judge Advocate of the Second Division court-martial. The Sixty-ninth and Ninth New York are of this division.

The Twelfth New York participated in the sham battle this morning, and received many compliments. Sergt. Francis Dowling, Company D, has been nominated as Second Lieutenant. Quartermaster Sergt. Thomas H. Williams as First Sergeant, Corp. Otto K. Huster as Sergeant, Privates Clayborn Godwin, J. Cohen, and Arthur Blackburn as Corporals. Private C. Connelly, Company A, is Quatermaster.

Gen. Grant has been appointed First Division Commander, Third Army Corps. The General was sworn in by Judge George A. H. Harris of Rome, N. Y., who asked for the privilege.

Lieut. Col. Wilder has been formally tendered the position of Colonel of the Fourteenth New York, through the influence of Lieut. Col. Klein. Col. Klein received 30 votes and Major Mitchell 9. This is the second time Col. Klein has set himself aside for the interests of the Fourteenth New York.

There are probably 200 soldiers of the various regiments who are sick at division hospitals, in view of which the Chattanooga branch of the National Relief Committee has authorized the statement that it is now ready to receive any contributions that may be sent from the various States for the relief and sustenance of the sick.

Supplies may be sent to Dr. W. J. Trimble, President of the branch, or to George W. Ochs, ex-Mayor of the city, Secretary, who will see that everything reaches its proper destination. This branch of the committee has the indorsement of the authorities, and relieves the hospital department from the care and distribution of such supplies.

A. C. Post of Company C, Fifth Illinois, Canton, Ill., died last night, and the remains were shipped to his family to-day. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias, and a large detachment from that order from the local lodges accompanied the remains to the station.

HELPING DISABLED SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Surgeon General Sternberg of the army has received numerous letters from patriotic ladies, asking what articles would be most acceptable for the use of our sick and wounded soldiers in the field or in the hospitals. For the purpose of answering in a general way these inquiries he has prepared the following memorandum, which will be sent to persons communicating with him on this subject:

"Money may be sent to the Surgeon General of the army as a contribution to the hospital funds of the hospital ship Relief and of the United States general hospitals. This will be sent to the surgeons in charge, to be expended for delicacies for the sick, such as canned soups, jellies, lemons, oranges, &c. Those who prefer may contribute canned soups, clam broth, orange marmalade, ginger ale, biscuit, water crackers, and similar articles in hermetically sealed cans for use on the hospital ship Relief, and at the United States general hospitals at Key West, Fla.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Thomas, Ky., and Fort Myer, Va. Bandages, lint, and other surgical dressings are not desired, as these can now be obtained from the manufacturers sterilized for use and of the quality which experience has shown to be best suited to our purposes. Shirts and drawers are provided by the Government, but will be accepted and can be given convalescents upon their discharge from the hospital. Pajamas made of light gingham will be useful for the sick in hospital and on the hospital ship, as they can be worn by convalescents who are able to be out of bed. Long nightshirts of light muslin can also be utilized. Broad bandages of light flannel to protect the abdomen are highly recommended and may be worn to advantage by our soldiers in the field. The articles mentioned may be sent direct to the Surgeon General of the army or to the surgeons in charge of the general hospitals named."

Charles E. Emery Dead.

Charles E. Emery, Ph. D., died yesterday of heart disease at his home, 370 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Aurora, N. Y., in 1833. In 1861 he entered the navy, receiving the appointment of Third Assistant Engineer, and was with Farragut on the Mississippi when that commander attained his greatest fame. Mr. Emery was honorably discharged in 1867, going into the United States Coast Survey and Revenue Service as Consulting Engineer. The University of the City of New York conferred the degree of Ph. D. upon him.

THE FIGHT AT SANTIAGO

Continued from Page 1.

only one by which messages from the Spanish Government could be sent, and he protested against this imputation of the good faith of the French company.

The officials of the New York and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company yesterday denied the report that there had been any interruption in their cable service. Business, it was said, continues as usual, except for the censorship, which has had a tendency to decrease the operations of the service. Lieut. George O. Squier of the Third Artillery now acts as the Government censor, having relieved Major Maxfield, who has gone to Tampa.

SPANISH BLOCKHOUSE SHELLED.

The Auxiliary Gunboat Uncas Fires Shells Through the Building.

KEY WEST, June 1.—The United States auxiliary gunboat Uncas, formerly the Walter A. Luckenbach, arrived here this morning from the Cuban coast. She reports that on Monday last, when about a mile and a half west of Matanzas lighthouse, she sighted a Spanish blockhouse on shore. Taking up a position about 600 yards off shore, the Uncas fired two shots at the house, and the two shells went clear through the building, which was wrecked.

The auxiliary gunboat Leyden came up and also fired two shots. It is not known whether any Spaniards were killed, but they probably fled at the first shot. The blockhouse made no reply. This action upon the part of the Uncas and Leyden is in accordance with the policy of the patrol boats in shelling any blockhouse they may discover. The crews enjoy this target practice very much. All was quiet on the Havana blockade when the Uncas left last night.

COL. DORST'S EXPEDITION.

Four Hundred Men with Horses, Mules, and War Stores Safely Landed in Cuba.

TAMPA, June 1.—An official notice of the complete success of the expedition in command of Lieut. Col. J. H. Dorst, which sailed from this port on the steamer Florida two weeks ago carrying arms and ammunition, commissary supplies, horses and mules for the insurgent army under Gen. Garcia, besides one of the largest and best equipped bodies of men that has yet volunteered for service in the cause of Cuba, was posted on the bulletin board at army headquarters to-day. It reads as follows:

"Col. Dorst returned to Key West yesterday after landing a successful expedition on the northeast coast of Cuba. He landed at Point Banes, directly north, across the island from Santiago de Cuba. He took with him from Tampa over 400 Cubans fully armed and equipped, and to some extent drilled, and landed these together with over a million rounds of ammunition, between 7,000 and 8,000 Springfield rifles, and a steamer load of munitions of war, including horses and mules."

THE TEMERARIO NOT TO FIGHT.

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BUENOS AYRES, June 1.—The Government of Paraguay has informed the United States Consul at Asuncion, J. N. Ruffin, who had protested against the continued presence of the Spanish torpedo gunboat Temerario in Paraguayan waters, that permission had been granted to the Temerario, which is disabled, to remain at Asuncion, under the protection of Paraguay's neutrality, until the close of the war between the United States and Spain.

STEAMER'S CARGO CONDEMNED.

Cadet Jones's Charges of Cruel Treatment of Captives Disputed by the District Attorney.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 1.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Locke ordered the condemnation of the cargo of 2,400 tons of coal on the British steamer Restormel, captured off Santiago Harbor on May 25, while trying to enter, presumably to deliver coal for the Spanish fleet. The case of the steamer will come up to-morrow.

Judge Locke also ordered an investigation of the charges made by Naval Cadet Needham L. Jones against the Deputy Marshals and Prize Commissioner in charge of the prizes, and requested Commodore Remey to appoint a naval officer to be present at the hearing.

On April 27, Cadet Jones, who brought in the prize steamer Catalina, complained to Admiral Sampson that the Cubans and ignorant Americans employed by the Marshal to guard the ship treated the Spanish officers and crew with indignity, jeering at them, making insulting remarks about Spaniards, and using flagrantly discourteous language to the prisoners; also that the deputies and Cubans who were permitted to come on board plundered the ship.

Similar abuses had been committed on the Pedro and the Miguel Jover, Cadet Jones alleged. Rear Admiral Sampson, in transmitting the letter of Cadet Jones to Secretary Long, said the offenses alleged were in violation of law and common decency, and he suggested that, owing to the large Cuban and negro population of Key West and the consequent prejudice against Spain, it might be wise to send future prizes further north, to Savannah or Port Royal.

Secretary Long transmitted the correspondence to Attorney Gen. Griggs, who sent it to District Attorney Stripling, who wrote Secretary Long a reply, taking up Cadet Jones's charges seriatim and disposing of them. Some charges he declared to be false, according to his own knowledge, he (the District Attorney) having been present at the time of the alleged commission of the offenses charged.

The other charges District Attorney Stripling met by quoting the law. The deputies, he said, were laboring men of fair intelligence. Mr. Stripling's letter did not mention Rear Admiral Sampson, who has taken no part in the controversy except to forward the correspondence to Secretary Long.

On receipt of the District Attorney's letter Attorney General Griggs handed it to Secretary Long, who made a bitter reply, defending Admiral Sampson, who, he assumed, had been attacked.

District Attorney Stripling said to-night:

"In my report to the Attorney General I had no intention of casting any reflection or suggesting any suspicion with regard to the motives of Admiral Sampson, and if anything in my report is capable of such construction, I promptly disavow it, as I hold Admiral Sampson in the highest esteem and consider him worthy of every honor that has been bestowed upon him and of every confidence that has been reposed in him; but I was present on the occasion when Naval Cadet Jones alleges pilfering took place, and I reiterate that every statement made by him reflecting upon the Deputy Marshals and the Prize Commissioner is absolutely without foundation or color of excuse."

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The British Embassy has taken up the case of the British ship Restormel, which was captured off Santiago with a load of coal apparently destined for the Spanish fleet inside. This vessel was brought into Key West with a prize crew, and although her British nationality was perfectly evident, the officials at that port, for some unexplained reason, positively refused to permit the Captain to communicate with the British Vice Consul.

The British Embassy here, being advised of the fact, made prompt representations to the State Department, with the result that orders were forwarded without delay to the District Attorney's office at Key West to at once put the Captain of the Restormel in communication with the Vice Consul.

Reported Capture of the Alfonso XIII.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 1.—The last report received from Commodore Schley, dated Saturday night, said nothing about the capture reported in telegrams from him to-day of the Spanish auxiliary cruiser Alfonso XIII. by the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Paul or any other vessel. The officers of the St. Paul have heard nothing of the affair.

THE EXPENSE OF MOBILIZING.

The Government Cannot Reimburse the States Until Special Laws Are Passed Granting Authority.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The anxiety displayed by the Governors of several States to have the question of reimbursment for the expense incurred in mobilizing volunteers settled has directed attention to the fact that there is no law now on the statute books providing for such reimbursement.

It is taken for granted that Congress will appropriate money when the time comes to compensate the States for what they have spent in getting together recruits for the volunteer army, but there is no money now available for that purpose, and when the States get their money back it will have to be as the result of special legislation, such as was enacted for paying similar claims after the last war.

The volunteer act, it is pointed out, did not call on the States or the Governors for troops. It provided for the enlisting of volunteers direct. The only way in which the States, as such, were involved was in that the troops were to be taken from them in proportion to population, and the Governors were to appoint the field officers. The War Department called on the Governors to supply the States' quotas.

Any Governor might have declined to put himself to that trouble had he been of such mind, and the Government could have made no objection. When the Governors consented to look after getting together their State quotas they were really, it is urged, acting as recruiting agents by courtesy for the War Department. When they used the State funds for this purpose, they did so at their own risk, it is urged, and were really doing something which many legal experts hold they had no authority to do, and which Congress never asked them to do.

The opinion is held by more than one Government official here that under a strict interpretation of the law every Governor who has used State funds to muster volunteers for the National Army has exceeded his authority.

Nevertheless, it is not doubted that all these irregularities will be waived in view of the emergency, and Congress will eventually vote to pay the State bills, though it is considered not unlikely that claims of this class will be pending many years after the war closes, as was the case after the civil war.

Not a few War Department officials hold that the Government would have saved an enormous amount of money had it enlisted the volunteers directly instead of through the State authorities. It is not doubted that money has been wasted in getting the volunteers together, and that the bills, when they come to be audited, will be drawn on the liberal scale that always obtains when the Federal Government is to foot them.

TROUBLE AT THE OLYMPIA.

A half hour of excitement followed Oscar Hammerstein's arrival at the Olympia yesterday morning. Plans had been laid to keep Mr. Hammerstein out of the place, and when he appeared there at 10 o'clock he found that the outer doors were locked against him. Nothing daunted, however, by this discovery, he resolved to get inside in spite of everything, and by his ingenuity and determination he was not long in succeeding. Mr. Hammerstein, with his usual fertility of expedient, climbed nimbly up a fire escape to an upper window. He smashed it and crept in. Inside the place he was confronted by a policeman and a man named Callan, who said he was in charge of the building for Andrew Freedman, the receiver of the property.

Callan held under Mr. Hammerstein's nose a paper, which, he explained, was an order of ejectment. This had not the slightest effect. Mr. Hammerstein was so indignant that he would not look at the alleged order of ejectment, nor could Mr. Callan persuade him to stop and arbitrate.

Then Callan ordered him out, and Mr. Hammerstein refused to go. He told Mr. Callan that he had a perfect right in the place, and was going to stay there. It was, he said, an outrage to attempt to put him out. Callan then called upon the policeman, who had been kept on guard in readiness for such an emergency, to eject the intruder. The policeman, however, made up his mind that he had no right to interfere, and this decision of the representative of the law left Mr. Hammerstein master of the situation. The policeman left the place, because he held that he was no longer needed, and Callan also disappeared.

Mr. Hammerstein went to the box office and found it locked and the door knobs securely tied with wires. This difficulty was more easily overcome than the first. He found a property axe and broke in the office door. This done, he restored Jimmie Hyde to his old position as doorkeeper and restored his own men to their places in the office.

The effort to eject Mr. Hammerstein was made on the ground that ten days ago he, as manager of the Olympia Amusement Company, fell behind in the payments which the contract called for, and also on the ground that he had been notified on May 31 that if the payments were not made he would be dispossessed yesterday.

Mr. Hammerstein, when asked about the matter, said it was a sin to attempt to dispossess him from the place on which he had spent so many thousands of dollars and to which he had given the best part of his life. He did not know, he said, whether or not the paper Mr. Callan had was an order of ejectment, but he was so indignant at the time that he had not looked at it.

The order, it was asserted, was one signed in December, 1897, when Mr. Freedman was appointed receiver. The case will be heard in the Supreme Court to-morrow.

Last night Mr. Hammerstein's variety performances and his own composition, "War Bubbles," were given as usual in the Roof Garden in spite of what had occurred.

THE RED CROSS WORK.

The Executive Committee of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee met yesterday afternoon at the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of holding a conference with the officers of the Red Cross Society. Miss Clara Barton, President; George Kennan, Vice President, and D. L. Cobb, counsel, were present. Miss Barton and Messrs. Kennon, Cobb, and Stephen Barton made speeches on Red Cross work in general. Mrs. Paul Dana, on behalf of the woman's auxiliary, advised the appointment of a Red Cross agent at each of the New York State camps, and the appointments will be made as soon as permission can be obtained.

Miss Barton, when seen after the meeting, said: "I am very glad of the opportunity to state a few words concerning my relations with the Executive Committee. We understand each other perfectly, and the meeting has been in every way harmonious. I have been interested in Red Cross work for the past eighteen years, and never had I hoped to see the Red Cross Society reach the breadth it has at the present time. The Red Cross Society is fortunate in having such able men as constitute the committee to direct its affairs.

An Incident of the Police Parade.

A curious incident occurred yesterday afternoon during the parade of the Police Department. In the crowd that surged around the reviewing stand at Madison Square and before the parade reached that point, jostled and ordered about by the men who but a short while ago had obeyed his command, stood John McCullagh, ex-Chief of the department. Prompted by a desire to see the showing the department with which for so many years he had been identified would make, the ex-Chief had gone to that point to see the men pass in review. Finally, after standing for some time in the crowd that was hustled about, he was recognized by some one in authority and escorted to the stand.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MONTREAL, June 1.—The Western Abattoir at St. Henry was burned this morning, in addition to a number of slaughter houses belonging to Masterman & Co. and some icehouses. Sixty cattle perished. Loss, $200,000; insurance, $60,000.

MILITIA STILL WAITING

An Impression that the Seventh May Not Be Called to Volunteer.

APPLETON HEARS FROM ALBANY

The Telegram Is Not Made Public—Men Anxiously Waiting for Orders and Many Ready to Go—Proposed Regiment of Artillery.

There was much excitement in the Seventh Regiment Armory last night over the receipt by Col. Appleton of a dispatch from Albany, which the Colonel refused to make public, and about which he would give no information. It was intimated by some officers to contain information about the ordering of the regiment into camp, and by others that the call upon the State would be such as to preclude the possibility of the Seventh being called into service.

All day and all evening there were meetings. Col. Appleton, Lieut. Col. Kipp, and Adjt. Weaver were in the armory all day, and numerous conferences were had.

It is known that the Captains of the various companies have been making up lists of the men who have signified their willingness to go to the front. Those of the men who had dependents and families were told not to volunteer, and some even were told that the circumstances were such that they would not be accepted. There will be a great number of men turned down by the Surgeons, but the waiting lists are said to be large enough to supply any draft made on them.

Men Are Uneasy.

Much excitement was caused by the rumor that the regiment would neither be called into service nor asked to volunteer. By men who have viewed the situation closely it was said that this would be a serious blow to the organization, and that it would be doubtful if it could survive. At any event the clamor that would be raised if the command was passed by would be so great as to result in a new board of officers taking control.

There seems no doubt that the men have become thoroughly alive to the fact that they were badly advised when they were told not to volunteer. They have seen the other regiments from this State preserving their organization and honored in every way, while for the Seventh, once the pride of every citizen of New York, there is nothing but adverse criticism and condemnation.

Some of the men stated positively that they would no longer put up with such a state of affairs, and unless there was a change they would join other regiments. This disaffection is general enough to seriously threaten the regiment.

The regiment is being recruited up to the maximum strength allowed by the Hull bill, twelve companies of 106 men each. The formation of the two new companies, L and M, is nearly completed, and these officers have been chosen for them: Company L—Captain, William S. Scott, formerly First Lieutenant of Company K; First Lieutenant, Color Bearer M. Nicoll, ex-First Lieutenant of Company H; Second Lieutenant, George H. Clark, a son of Gen. Simmons Clark, and Corporal in Company B. Company M—Captain, Robert Mazet, formerly First Lieutenant of Company D; First Lieutenant, G. M. Carnochan, Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice; Second Lieutenant, T. C. Wiswell, First Sergeant of Company F.

There are those in the regiment who profess to know that the command will before long be ordered to Camp Black, there to take a vote. What they will do for tents there is not known, as the State has none, those owned by them having been disposed of to the United States Government for the use of the troops going South.

The Other Regiments.

Contrary to expectations the One Hundredth and Twelfth Regiment was not mustered in last night. Capt. Denny has the rolls complete, except in the case of the officers, whose names will be sent to Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast. He expects the mustering in to take place within a few days.

This afternoon, the Examining Board, consisting of Major Conover and Capt. Rhoades of the Seventh Regiment, and Major McClintock of the Fifth Brigade, will meet and examine candidates for commissions in the One Hundred and Seventy-first Regiment. On Monday afternoon they will examine the new officers of the One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiments. The One Hundred and Eighth will be mustered in to-night, and the remaining three companies of the One Hundred and Seventy-first on Monday night.

The artillery officers of the National Guard of New York are now working on a scheme to bring about the reorganization of the artillery service of the State on the basis of a regiment, with complete regimental officering, and with a large increase in the strength of that branch of the State militia.

Within the last few days the leading artillery officers have consulted about the existing situation, and last week they went to Albany where they talked the matter over with the Governor, showing him that under the present arrangement the best work could not be got out of the batteries, and that a change would make the artillery portion of the Guard equal to any other branch of the service.

Under the present scheme of regimental formation, it is proposed to raise twelve batteries in the State, including the First and Second of New York, the Third of Brooklyn, and the Sixth of Binghamton. These would be formed into three battalions of four batteries each, with twenty-four guns, or a total of seventy-two guns. Capts. Wilson and Wendel admitted yesterday that important changes were in contemplation, but declined to discuss the details. If the regiment is formed, Gen. Howard Carroll, Chief of Artillery of the State, it is thought, may become Colonel.

THE ENGINEERS' REGIMENT.

Many Men of High Reputation Are Joining This Volunteer Organization.

Gen. George L. Gillespie and Col Eugene Griffin, constituting the board for the examination of applicants for commissions in the First Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, continued their work yesterday in the Army Building.

Among those examined and approved were Lawrence L. Gillespie, son of Gen. Gillespie, and a member of this year's graduating class at Harvard; Walter Abbott of Boston, a prominent clubman and connected with the American Projectile Company; Joseph Allison Steinmetz, electrical expert; Lieut. William V. Judson, Adjutant at Willets Point, and Capt. H. F. Hodges of the Corps of Army Engineers.

Many applicants waiting to be examined are men of almost National reputations in their professions. Among these is Lieut. Willoughby Walke of the Fifth Artillery, now stationed at Fort Slocum. He is one of the best authorities on high explosives in the army, if not in the country, and is the author of "Gunpowder and High Explosives," which is used as a textbook at West Point, and other military schools.

William G. Ramsay, who is also on the list, is a son of Col. Ramsay, commanding the forces at Fort Hamilton. He has constructed some of the most important levees on the Mississippi, was one of the engineers on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and is now the resident engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Merritt H. Smith of Yonkers was for nine years a member of the Seventh Regiment and three years in Squadron A. He was on the engineer staff of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, and was for several years connected with the Department of Public Works of this city.

John Griswold Livingston, who has applied for a commission in the regiment, is the General Superintendent of the Honduras Railroad, but owing to the unsettled political condition of Honduras left that country.

The applicants selected, it is thought, will receive their commissions within a very short time, as the rank and file of the regiment has already been completed so far as enrollment is concerned.

It is believed that not even Roosevelt's regiment of rough riders can equal this body with respect to a general average of intelligence and learning. The enrollment for privates in the ranks contains the names of men who have distinguished themselves in their professions, and many are men of great wealth.

The first regiment, it is expected, will go into camp at Peekskill during the latter part of next week. Col. Griffin received word from Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast yesterday that about ninety tents remained at Camp Townsend, which could be used by the engineers. Peekskill carpenters have been asked for estimates on the work of converting the annex to the mess hall at the camp into barracks for the accommodation of the regiment.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Major A. B. Taylor, United States Army.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Lambert Tree, Chicago, and George W. Dunn, Railway Commissioner, Binghamton.

HOLLAND—Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence, R. I., and Judge A. B. Endicott, Atlantic City.

IMPERIAL—Major Emory S. Turner, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Le Grand C. Tebbitts, State Senator, Troy.

NETHERLAND—Col. A. H. Belo, Dallas, Texas.

WALDORF—Ex-Congressman F. G. Niedringhaus, St. Louis; Capt. Thomas L. Casey, United States Army; Don Antonio Lazo Arlago, Gu

THE VOLUNTEER RECRUITS

The Astor Mountain Battery Now Complete and Being Drilled in Barracks.

THE PALMA MOUNTED RIFLES

This Organization of 405 Men Is to Join the Cuban Army—The Work of Lafayette Post and of Senator Ford.

The full complement of 102 officers and men forming the Astor mountain battery of light artillery were in barracks yesterday at 552 Broadway, where, during the day, they were drilled by Lieuts. March, Koehler, and Williams. They will remain in the present quarters and be drilled daily until next Tuesday, when they will leave to join Gen. Merritt's Manila expedition at San Francisco. Lieut. March said yesterday that while no definite orders had been received from Washington there was no reason to believe that the plan to start for the coast will be changed.

The battery is now in the hands of the War Department, and the officers endeavor to show this principally by refusing admittance to every one and refusing to give out any information. The orders may be somewhat relaxed when the men have acquired proficiency in drill. The men have been measured for uniforms, which are to be ready by the end of this week. Leave of absence for short periods have been granted to some members who are in business here so as to enable them to close up their affairs preparatory to leaving. All are required to be present, however, at the drills.

The desire of some men to get into service, and especially in the Astor Battery, is shown in the case of Lieut. Gordon, formerly of the Sixth Canadian Artillery, who applied for admission several days ago, and was rejected because he was a married man. Nothing daunted, Lieut. Gordon went with letters to Washington and saw some of the officials of the War Department from whom he obtained leave to enlist. Mrs. Gordon accompanied her husband and signed papers in which she stated that she was willing to have him go to the front. Lieut. Gordon is an expert artillery man and horseman. He presented his papers to Lieut. March yesterday morning and was sworn in as a private.

Palma Mounted Rifles.

Another organization, soon to leave for Cuba, although not as United States troops, are the Palma Mounted Rifles, who have been recruiting at 1,389 Broadway. Major George M. Barbour, who it is said served through the civil war and thereafter for twenty-five years in the United States army, and who was in the Indian wars with Gen. Miles, will be the commanding officer.

Capt. J. D. Beers, the Acting Adjutant, has been recruiting the men, of whom there are now 405 enrolled. These will be formed into two battalions of three troops each, one troop of engineers and another of sharpshooters, and the whole will join Gen. Gomez and become a part of the Cuban Army.

A secret has been made of the persons who are backing the regiment, which claims to be acting under authority of the War Department and the Cuban National Junta in Washington, but Capt. Beers said yesterday that there were many prominent and wealthy persons who have contributed toward equipping the battalions.

"It is quite likely that the Junta here knows nothing of us," said Capt. Beers, "as we have acted quite independently of them and with the Junta at Washington. Every man in our organization has had practical military experience, from Major Barbour down to the privates, and we have been taking none who have dependents. We will leave here for Tampa, where our horses will be in waiting, between June 15 and 20, and the day before our departure there will be a reception held, when the persons back of us will be disclosed.

"Major Barbour has been in Washington for three weeks making arrangements. The Government has promised to furnish transports, which will take us to Cuba under convoy of an American war vessel, and at some Cuban port we will make a junction with Gomez's army. In our troop of engineers we have some of the ablest men in the country, and as Gomez has no engineers these will be particularly welcome. They will build bridges, make roads, and lay mines under the protection of the troop of sharpshooters. The uniforms of white duck are now being made, and we expect to get the use of an armory in which to drill. We will not be mustered into the United States service, but into the Cuban Army, as soon as we reach Cuban soil. We will be paid by the Cuban Government, the pay being $30 per month for privates and $50 for non-commissioned officers, besides which each man will be ceded 160 acres of land when the independence of Cuba is assured. We have as fine a body of men as there is in service anywhere, and we have been particularly careful in our selection of them. Every man is anxious to get away, and we will leave in about two weeks."

Capt. Beers declined to say whether there was any truth in the rumor that Helen Gould was a subscriber to the funds for the troop.

Lafayette Post's Work.

Acting Lieut. D. H. Gildersleeve, who is recruiting at 1 East Fourteenth Street, for the body of engineers being raised by Lafayette Post, has now 185 volunteers, but bridge builders, carpenters, and blacksmiths are still especially desired. The pay —with rations and clothing—is, for Sergeants, $40.80 per month; Corporals, $24 per month; privates of first class, $20.40 per month, and of second class, $15.60 per month.

Lafayette Post has made application to the Secretary of War for permission to enlist enough recruits especially to fill the ten light batteries of Gen. Randolph's command to the maximum. Gen. Butterfield is specially interested in these batteries, as Battery D of the Fifth Artillery, which was known thirty-eight years ago as Griffin's Battery, is among them. It was on Little Round Top, at Gettysburg, and was under Gen. Butterfield's command in the famous Fifth Army Corps.

Senator Ford's Men.

The recruiting of men for the battalion of Senator John Ford is still progressing at 264 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The men in charge of the recruiting rendezvous are E. P. Trayer, Frank McCabe, H. Berwin, William Young, and R. C. McCormick. An effort will be made to raise four companies of 125 men each. Already there are 25 college men enrolled.

CAMP BLACK MEN WEARY.

Dull Routine and Poor Food Make Life Tiresome—Capt. Oldin's Prize Bread Loaf a Good Projectile.

HEMPSTEAD PLAINS, N. Y., June 1.—Sleep, eat, and drill has become the almost unbroken routine of the camp life here. The men are beginning to find the endless routine tiresome and want to see something more active. Since the departure of the last regiment for Southern points there has been nothing to break the unending sameness. The sports which amused the men during the first few days in camp have become stale and fail to longer amuse the men. Anything, even a long march out into the country in heavy marching order, would be welcome to the men.

The officers of the regiments do not like the new order which caused them to select their ranks by lot. In the First Regiment this worked some hardships. This regiment is made up of the separate companies amalgamated at the call for troops in order to form the regiment. The Captains and other commissioned officers in this regiment ranged themselves and their companies and selected their company letters according to their seniority of service. This was satisfactory to every one in the regiment. In the small towns where most of these companies belong the company is usually held together by the Captain. He is an important figure in the town, and the little military establishment which the town boasts centres about him. When these separate companies were merged and became the First Regiment of the National Guard and subsequently the First New York Volunteers, the men of the companies transferred their loyalty from their companies to their regiment in part.

Now men who served long years and spent time, pains, and money find that they may have to rank below men who have been in the service only a short period. Thus the officers and men of the companies cannot see what long and hard service counts for. Under the new order the First drew its chances yesterday. The result was that a man who became Captain on April 30 drew No. 1 and became, if the order holds good, the senior officer of a regiment commanding a company. Men who have grown old as company commanders drew places away down in the line. The same thing occurred in drawing for seniority in the rank of Lieutenant.

Col. Barber has been appealed to by the officers, and at their request he issued permission for them to draw up a petition asking that years of service be allowed to count. All the officers, even those who gained by the new plan, signed the petition, which was forwarded by the Colonel to Gen. Pennington, and after being approved by him may be sent to Gen. Alger.

The men are complaining that their fare is not so good now as it was. They say the rations either have been cut down or are not handled as well as they used to be. The men want bread. The Government does not issue bread to troops in camp. Flour is issued instead. The company cooks are supposed to bake the bread. The efforts of the cooks of the companies have been failures thus far. One or two have turned out fair bread occasionally, but for the most part the failures have been most dismal.

In Capt. Oldin's tent at the head of Company D, Forty-seventh, hangs a loaf of bread which the company cook selected as the best one of a batch he made. Capt. Oldin says he is preserving the loaf to use as a weight to hold his tent down in windy weather, or if the regiment gets to the front, he will contribute it to the nearest heavy artillery command for use as a projectile. The bread might be chipped by a man with a cold chisel and a hammer. It measures 9 by 5 inches, and is alleged to weigh fifteen pounds. The man who baked this loaf has a reputation in a fashionable restaurant in New York as a bread and roll baker. Still, he says, this is the best he can do under the conditions, and with the grade of flour furnished him by the Government. The men, too, get much less fresh meat than they did, they assert, and say their meals are not what they should be.

Pay is another thing which is bothering the men. There is but little money in camp just now. In some of the companies there is less than $1 as combined capital. Gen. Pennington said this afternoon he did not think the men would receive any money for at least a week, and possibly not for ten days or two weeks.

TO INSPECT MONTAUK POINT.

Gen. Frank May Be Planning to Move Troops from Hempstead.

Acting under orders received from the War Department, Gen. Royal T. Frank, commanding the Department of the East, will make a visit of inspection to Montauk Point to-day. He will be accompanied by Col. James Gillis, Quartermaster General of the Department of the East, and Lieut. Leroy Lyon, Aide de Camp. It was said yesterday by army officers that Gen. Frank's visit follows the decision of the War Department to abandon Camp Black at Hempstead for a more favorable site for the encampment of the volunteer regiments.

Montauk Point was inspected several weeks ago by Lieut. Hale of Gen. Merritt's staff, and was reported as being especially fitted for the encampment of an army corps. It affords excellent facilities for the speedy embarkation of troops, and has an excellent water supply and drainage. It is said to possess many advantages over Camp Black, among them being its superior altitude and abundance of shade, which are important for the sanitary welfare of the troops during the Summer. It is believed that Montauk Point will be selected for the principal encampment, although there may be a camp established further east, probably near Bridgehampton, where the upper New England coast defense reserves may be garrisoned and newly recruited regiments drilled.

COMPLAINTS FROM THE CAMPS.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Quartermaster General's Department, in response to the complaints coming from the various concentration camps of the delay in securing supplies and equipment, claims that it is doing the best that can be done in view of the shortage in the available materials for outfitting troops and the necessary delay incurred in having uniforms, tents, hammocks, and such articles manufactured.

It is stated that uniforms and clothing for two-thirds of the volunteer army have been provided, and that the remainder will be ready inside of a week or ten days. The new uniforms now being manufactured of regulation blue cloth are made with unlined blouses, and with trousers of light-weight flannel so as to be available for use in Cuba in case it is not possible to supply the men with both canvas and regulation suits. By many it is believed that these unlined blue flannel suits will prove as cool as the canvas ones. Canvas uniforms for the Manila expedition are being manufactured in San Francisco.

Orders have been placed for several thousand hammocks for the Cuban army, but no apparatus is provided with which to hang them, so that the soldiers will have to improvise devices of their own where it is not practicable to swing the hammocks to trees. How this will be managed is worrying some of the volunteers considerably.

In spite of the assurance of the Quartermaster General's Department that the equipping of the volunteers is progressing satisfactorily, complaints continue to reach here of suffering and inconveniences to which the men are being subjected for lack of equipment. From Camp Alger, near this city, comes the report that a table carefully compiled there shows that of the 18,360 men in camp, the number ready for active service is only 9,801. From Richmond comes a story that the Virginia troops encamped there are disheartened for lack of supplies. Half of them, it is claimed, are without uniforms. Fifteen hundred of them need shoes and underclothing. Half of them have no guns. Similar stories come from other camps.

GOOD WATER IN CAMP THOMAS.

Gen. Brooke Sets at Rest the Reports About Bad Food.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, June 1.—The War Department received a dispatch to-day from Gen. Brooke, in command of the forces in Chickamauga, setting at rest the reports as to inadequate food and water supply there. When these reports were circulated recently, Secretary Alger telegraphed an inquiry to Gen. Brooke, whose reply is as follows:

"There is no reason whatever for complaint as to the quality and kind of food furnished the troops in this camp. Some regulars arrived here with food rations only, but defects of this kind are quickly remedied and the vegetable component immediately provided. The water question is being solved as to quantity, and it has always been good as to quality."

MEN TO JOIN TROOP C.

Twenty-two Will Leave Brooklyn for the South Soon.

Twenty-two members of Troop C C, the organization now being recruited in Troop C's Armory in Brooklyn, will start for the South soon to join the troop now in the field. Under the new law increasing the size of companies, Troop C is twenty-two men short.

The departure of these men will still leave Troop C C in good shape numerically. Lieut. L. B. Smith, who has been recruiting the new troop, is meeting with great success. Fifty-three men were formally mustered into the State service at the armory last night by Gen. McLeer. An election for Captain was held at the armory last night and Lieut. Smith was unanimously elected. The Lieutenants will probably be drawn from old members of Troop C. Troop C.

The men who are to join Troop C have not yet been decided upon, but a list is being prepared by Capt. Smith, and the men will be in readiness to start as soon as the order comes.

SEVENTH AND TWENTY-THIRD.

Gen. Tillinghast Says They Have Not Been Ordered to Camp Black.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 1.—All rumors that the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments have received orders from the Governor to move to Camp Black some day this week are idle. Gen. Tillinghast stated this afternoon in most positive language that no orders of the kind had been issued, and he supplemented this statement by saying that no such orders could be issued until the Governor received the definite order from Washington telling him just what this State's quota under the call would be.

The War Department has notified State military authorities that it will send United States Army officers to the various home stations of the twelve volunteer regiments that went to the front for the purpose of recruiting the 4,000 men which this State is to furnish to recruit those regiments to the maximum strength of 106 enlisted men to a company.

VOLUNTEERS AS VOTERS.

Bill to Enable Soldiers in the Field to Participate in Congressional Elections.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Representative Lacey of Iowa has introduced a bill to enable volunteer soldiers in the field to vote in Congressional elections during the present war. Mr. Lacey says he believes the measure has been framed so as to avoid unconstitutionality, and wants it brought up for action to enable participation in the coming elections, if possible.

It involves a unique departure, likely to give rise to many intricate questions. Where States have failed to prescribe methods, soldiers are to vote for members of Congress in the places and manner provided. Every lawful elector may vote wherever he is stationed, provided he is enlisted and engaged in service, or is a commissioned officer. Soldiers who would have been qualified at their muster but for age, and arriving at lawful age by such election, are also to vote. These votes are to be considered as cast in the respective States, but State requirements as to registration and places of election will not apply.

Any detached company, battery, or regiment serving in the military service during the war is authorized at the time fixed for such Congressional election to open a poll and hold an election for Representative, and the electors are to select three judges of election from among themselves, to be, if practicable, not of the same politics. Any company or detached portion of a regiment may, if necessary, open a separate poll.

The manner and certification of these elections are to conform substantially to the laws of the States, and mere informalities will not invalidate the elections.

KEIFER AS MAJOR GENERAL.

Ohioan to Have the Place Declined by Gen. Grenville Dodge.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President is expected to send to the Senate to-morrow the nomination of J. Warren Keifer of Ohio, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be a Major General. Gen. Keifer's nomination is made to fill the vacancy created by the declination of Gen. Grenville Dodge. He has not occupied a prominent position in the public eye since he left the Speaker's chair.

Politically it is admitted by Ohioans that he is no longer a quantity, but the appointment is due to his record in the war of the rebellion, which is said to have received the favorable consideration of Gen. Grant and other commanders.

SECOND (N. J.) GOES SOUTH.

Ten Hundred and Twenty-three Strong, It Heads for Chickamauga.

SEA GIRT, June 1.—The last of the New Jersey Volunteers, the Second Regiment, left Camp Voorhees this afternoon for their new post, Chickamauga, Ga., amid the hearty plaudits of thousands of Jerseymen who had journeyed to Sea Girt to wish the patriots godspeed on their long journey. The regiment, 1,023 strong, marched out of camp in columns of four, with its crack drum and flute corps playing "Dixie," "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home Again," and "America." On their way to the station they passed through a lane of enthusiastic spectators that numbered fully 5,000. Gov. Voorhees, Senators Skirm and Francis, Gens. Donnelly and Stryker, Col. Oliphant, and a number of prominent military officials reviewed the troops as they swept by the Governor's headquarters.

Four special trains were required to transport the volunteers. The horses, baggage, tents, and ammunition—100,000 rounds—filled ten freight cars. Each battalion occupied twelve cars. The officers rode in Pullman sleepers and the men in ordinary day coaches. Each private was assigned an entire seat, in order to prevent crowding. The trains went over the Pennsylvania Road to Harrisburg, the Cumberland Valley to Hagerstown, the Norfolk and Western to Bristol, Tenn., the Southern Railway to Chattanooga, and the Rome and Southern Road to Camp Thomas.

Appointments in the 114th.

Col. Edward E. Britton of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment yesterday made known a number of appointments. Ex-Col. Edward Fackner of the Thirteenth is to be Lieutenant Colonel, and Lieut. James T. Ashley, formerly of the Thirteenth, will be Major. Two of the Battalion Adjutants will be Major Howard Ackerman and James B. Bateman. Hospital Steward Charles H. Jones of the Third Battery will be an Assistant Surgeon. Sergt. Herbert E. Mann of the Seventh Regiment and Private B. H. Swenson of the Twenty-third will be First and Second Lieutenants of Company A.

Colored Men Ready to Fight.

NEWARK, June 1.—Harry T. Jenkinson of the Essex Troop has obtained 100 colored members for the Eighth United States Volunteers. Mr. Jenkinson has authority to raise troops in any part of the United States and expected to go South for the purpose, but because of the desire of colored men of this part of the State to obtain representation in the army he decided to begin work here. The quick response has determined him to raise at least one more company here and possibly a third.

SPANISH FOURS HIGHER.

They Improve on a Reported Check of the American Fleet.

LONDON, June 1.—American securities opened firm. Spanish 4s opened at 34, ⅜ higher than yesterday's closing price. They closed at 34⅛, a net gain of ½.

PARIS, June 1.—Spanish 4s opened at 33 15-16, 3-16 higher than yesterday's final quotation. They closed at 34⅛, a net gain of ⅜.

Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day. The light rates carried over indicated greatly reduced rates in the open market. There was a report that the Bank of France will reduce its rate to-morrow from 9 to 6 per cent. Spanish 4s improved on a reported check of the American fleet off Santiago de Cuba, and Italian securities improved in anticipation of a solution of the Ministerial crisis.

MERCHANT ALLEGES SLANDER.

Sues for Damages for Having Been Termed a Spaniard.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Charles Lozano of the Lozano Dry Goods Company, Thirty-first and M Streets Northwest, Washington, to-day sued S. Jane Tribbey and Adolph Lichtenstein, alleging slander, and claiming $10,000 damages from each.

He claims they circulated the report that he is a Spaniard.

British Consul General Cheers.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 1.—During an entertainment in the leading Opera House in this city to-night the orchestra started to play "The Star Spangled Banner," and in a moment James Troop, the British Consul General at Yokohama, Japan, who is visiting in this city, was on his feet cheering. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, and they both helped him cheer. When it became known who he was he received an ovation from the large audience.

Patriotic Relief Auxiliary.

An auxiliary of the Woman's Patriotic Relief Association was organized at the residence of Mrs. Charles Carroll, 330 Richmond Terrace, Richmond Borough, yesterday. Mrs. Carroll was elected President, Mrs. George Johnson Vice President, Mrs. Julius Smith Secretary, and Mrs. A. W. Dozier Treasurer. The society will look after the needs of men on all incoming war vessels manned by Naval Militia crews, and of the families of soldiers who have gone to the war. To raise funds for this purpose a lawn party and dance will be given at the residence of Mrs. Carroll on June 25.

Gift of Shoes from Gov. Pingree.

TAMPA, June 1.—Every member of the Thirty-second Michigan Volunteers will receive a pair of heavy tan shoes as a gift from Gov. Pingree of Michigan. The Governor telegraphed to the commanding officer of the regiment yesterday asking for information as to the sizes needed, and as soon as the shoes can be manufactured they will be shipped to Tampa.

PLANS FOR RECRUITING

Fifty-two Thousand Volunteers Needed to Fill Out Strength of Existing Commands.

ONLY 23,000 FOR NEW ONES

Official Announcement from the Adjutant General's Office of the Policy to be Pursued in Making Up the Units of the Army.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—President McKinley's decision to insist upon the recruiting of the volunteer organizations already enrolled in the National service before new ones are accepted under the second call, announced in THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day, was made public officially to-day by the promulgation from the War Department of a copy of the telegram sent to the various Governors as follows:

Under the first call for 125,000 men, it was contemplated that the number of original organizations called for should have the maximum strength, but on account of additional organizations having to be accepted, this maximum had to be reduced to eighty-one enisted men per company. The maximum now contemplated is 106 enlisted men per company of infantry, 100 per troop of cavalry, 173 per light battery, 200 per heavy battery, 1,326 of all grades per regiment, infantry, consisting of three battalions of four companies each. The Secretary bids me say it is now the wish of the President to apply, in accordance with the law, so much of the second call for 75,000 as may be necessary to fill organizations already in the service from your State to the maximum just stated. The Secretary of War bids me say that the recruiting officers will be detailed to make and superintend, under army regulations, enlistments for this purpose.

Under the first call, the maximum strength of the regiments of infantry mustered in was 1,026. Under the army reorganization act, in compliance with which they are to be expanded, the maximum strength will be 1,326, an increase of exactly 300 men. As at present constituted, the maximum strength of the unit organizations of the volunteer army was as follows: Company of infantry, 81 enlisted; troop of cavalry, 81 enlisted; heavy battery of artillery, 146 enlisted; light battery, 121 enlisted.

These will now be recruited so as to make the maximums of enlisted men as mentioned in the above instructions. It is recognized at the War Department that it is not the fault of the Governors of the States that the regiments were not made up to the maximum at the outset. The Governors went according to the figures given them by the Adjutant General's Office, which fixed 1,026 as the maximum strength of a regiment of infantry. This was 300 less than it should have been and 300 less than the law intended.

The Adjutant General's Office, in turn put the maximum at this low figure because of the pressure brought to bear by the President and Secretary of War to make as many regiments as possible out of the 125,000. It was done contrary to the judgment of the military experts of the department.

Authority for reducing the regiments so far below the figures prescribed by the newly enacted reorganization law was found in the section of that statute which says that, in the event of a call by the President for volunteers, he may accept the quotas of the various States and Territories in companies, troops, and batteries, each to contain "so far as practicable" the number of enlisted men authorized in the act. The provision was never intended to violate the uniformity of the law, it being the idea of its framers, according to Representative Hull, that it would result in the commands being practically of the same size.

Having started wrong through the interference of political influences, the War Department was unable to correct this error until the second call for volunteers made it possible to raise the skeleton commands to their proper strength from out of the new levy. It is stated on very high authority that the President has been in favor of this course from the first. His experience in the past war and his knowledge of military affairs in general were sufficient to convince him of his wisdom, and, added to this was the unanimous advice of his military counselors.

The fact that the President and the Secretary of War were responsible for making the regiments too small under the first call operated, however, to make them seek to deal rather gingerly with the State Executives in enforcing the regulations for the second levy. The Administration, in view of its own responsibility for allowing the attenuated regiments, in response to the importunities of the National Guard under the original call, was not in a position to insist as strenuously on mustering being done right this time as it might otherwise have done.

That it finally decided on requiring the existing commands to be raised to the proper level is felt by army officials to be a most fortunate outcome, and one upon which the Administration and the country are to be congratulated. It is only hoped that the good effect of this rule will not be spoiled by too many exceptions being made to it. It has been decided to withhold the apportionment of the different States and Territories from regulations for the present for the reason that such publications at this time would tend to embarrass and delay the officials of the department in the organization of the new regiments.

Favorable responses have been received from the Governors of nearly all the States, and the Adjutant General's office has been enabled to go ahead with the plans for the equipment of the troops under the second call. According to the plans already formulated, 52,000 troops will be required to recruit the regiments of the existing organizations up to their maximum strength, leaving only 23,000 troops to be mustered in for the organization of entirely new regiments. Several of the States and Territories have already furnished troops under the first call in excess of their quotas under both calls, and Adjt. Gen. Corbin is authority for the statement that none of them will at this time be called upon to furnish any additional troops. The District of Columbia and the following named States are included in the list: Delaware, Vermont, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming.

NEWS ABOUT THE ARMY.

Five Carloads of Ammunition Are Shipped from Governors Island.

Five carloads of ammunition from Governors Island were shipped by the Old Dominion Steamship Line to Norfolk yesterday, whence it will be forwarded by rail to Tampa. Four of the carloads consisted of heavy projectiles, which will be used in the siege guns sent with the armies of invasion to Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Forty ambulances arrived in this city yesterday from the Studebaker works at South Bend, Ind., and were taken to Governors Island.

The two war balloons purchased by the Government in France have been varnished and placed in perfect condition for service and will be shipped from Governors Island to Tampa before the end of the week. Major Joseph E. Maxfield of the Signal Corps, who is an expert aeronaut, has one balloon at Tampa already, and is engaged in organizing a corps of military balloonists.

Officials of the Transportation Department of the Army Quartermaster's office yesterday inspected the Cromwell Line steamship New Orleans. The vessel will probably be chartered for use as a transport.

Fifteen recruits assigned to the Fourth Cavalry left Fort Slocum yesterday for San Francisco, where they will embark for Manila.

NAVAL CADETS SENT TO SEA.

Only the Fourth Class and the Newcomers Left at Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Naval Academy will be a deserted school this Summer. The first class, which was entitled to be graduated and sent off on ships at the end of this month, was shipped some time ago. The second class, which, under ordinary circumstances, would have been assigned to warships next year, was soon afterward assigned to the different fleets, in order that the cadets might have the experience of actual war as a part of their schooling.

Great dissatisfaction was felt by what will be the first class until the cadets were favored with assignments, and then the third class put in some work to obtain like favors. A day or two ago a few of the third class obtained assignments. The effect of this departure was to break down the bars. Instead of taking the practice cruise or spending the Summer at the Academy, in study of naval blackboard propositions, all the members of the present third class have been ordered aboard naval vessels.

Now the fourth class, the "plebs" of a year ago, are worrying. The assignment of the first, second, and third classes will leave at the academy only the fourth class and the new men who come in under the Spring examinations, and those that are held in September.

Tiffany & Co.

Diamond and Gem Merchants

have made unusual preparations for the *June Wedding Season* and ask an inspection of their stock of jewels and gem jewelry prepared for engagement and wedding gifts.

Solitaire diamond rings, strings of pearls, brooches, pendants and hair ornaments of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, etc., are shown in an exceptionally rich assortment of designs.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK

MORE SHIPS FOR THE NAVY.

The Topeka, Newark, Philadelphia, and Buffalo Soon to Go Into Service.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Thanks to the extraordinary efforts put forth by the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, what amounts to a new fleet of fighting ships will be added to the National navy during the present month.

The cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, one of the Government's foreign purchases, which has been undergoing renovation at the New York Navy Yard, will be completed and ready for service during the month.

The cruiser Newark, which has been undergoing repairs at the Norfolk Navy Yard for months past, will be ready for sea by June 15. Her crew is made up, and there will be no delay beyond that date.

The Philadelphia is being hurried to completion at Mare Island, and will go into commission by the last of the month.

The former dynamite cruiser Nictheroy, bought from Brazil and renamed the Buffalo, now on her way to this country, will go into dry dock at Norfolk as soon as she can reach that port, which ought to be in a few days. She will be thoroughly repaired and overhauled and equipped as a fighting, rather than an auxiliary, cruiser. A belt of armor 2½ inches thick will be put on her, and she will have a strong battery. The Bureau of Construction and Repair expects to take advantage of the time necessary to put the Buffalo's machinery in order to make a first-rate fighting ship out of her, and it is predicted that she will prove to be one of the most efficient of the auxiliary purchases. The armor, ammunition hoists, and part of the armament for the cruiser are already at Norfolk, and work will be rushed on her from the moment she gets in the dock.

The torpedo boats Mackenzie, Rowan, and Davis are expected to be completed and ready for service during the month.

The gunboat Princeton, which recently had her trial trip, is in the dock having her copper sheathing put on, and will probably be ready for service in a week.

These are additions to the fighting strength of the navy which amount to something. That these vessels have been made ready so soon is largely due to the efforts of Chief Constructor Hichborn, who has been rushing work in all the Government departments night and day since the war began, and hurrying forward the ships under contract as much as possible.

SPAIN BUYS CATTLE AND CORN.

Attempt to be Made to Smuggle Them Out of Mexico for Cuba, It Is Said.

MEXICO CITY, June 1.—It is reported that the agents of the Spanish Government are buying cattle and grain here, hoping to smuggle them out of the country in tramp steamers, which will endeavor to run the Cuban blockade.

The matter will be looked into by the Government, which is determined to maintain a strict neutrality. The Spaniards are working very secretly in the matter.

A SURPRISE AT THE JUNTA.

A Cuban Editor Appears After Years Spent in Spanish Prison.

Juan Gualberto Gomez, a Cuban revolutionist who had escaped from the Spanish prison in the penal colony of Ceuta, surprised the members of the Cuban Junta yesterday by walking into their headquarters. All were overjoyed, and the Junta members decided to give him a banquet tomorrow evening at some place that they had not settled upon last night.

Señor Gomez was formerly editor of a newspaper in Havana, and for espousing the cause of Cuban liberty he was lodged in jail. That was in 1875, and later he was released under the general amnesty granted by the Spanish Government. After this formality had been complied with, the Spanish Government arrested him again on charges of having furnished arms and ammunition to the insurgents. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

He was subjected to many indignities, and was not even allowed to correspond with any of his friends. He managed, however, to get a piece of paper and a pen, and used his own blood instead of ink to write a letter to his wife. The letter was smuggled out of prison and reached his wife. Gomez managed to make his escape from prison last March and by a circuitous route reached New York.

Another welcome visitor at the Junta's rooms yesterday was Major Henry Brooks, who belongs to one of the wealthiest families in Eastern Cuba, and who was among the first to take the field for Cuban liberty. He was in several engagements under Gen. Garcia, but became ill and was compelled to leave. He came here by way of Jamaica.

T. Estrada Palma said that he had not received direct news from Cuba for over a week, but he knew that the Cuban forces regarded the war as almost over. There were over 1,000 Cuban soldiers on the outskirts of Santiago, he said, who were waiting for the American Navy to strike, so that they might co-operate from the land. Mr. Palma thought it best for the United States not to make any direct attack upon Havana until they have taken Puerto Rico and Santiago.

HUNT FOR SPANISH SPIES.

William A. Pinkerton Undertakes Work Similar to His Father's.

CHICAGO, June 1.—William A. Pinkerton, son of the famous detective and Government spy, Allan Pinkerton, has been called into the Government Secret Service to hunt for Spanish spies.

Mr. Pinkerton was called to Washington in much the same way that Allan Pinkerton was summoned by President Lincoln thirty-seven years ago. He started on almost the first train after receiving the message.

When he went away, Mr. Pinkerton left word that he would be back in two weeks, but his friends say he expects to be absent much longer than that, and that the time of his return depends entirely on his success in running down a coterie of Spanish spies and plotters who have been hampering the work of the Navy Department. It is the same work that Allan Pinkerton was charged with by President Lincoln at the outbreak of the rebellion.

Our American Policy.

The policy of this country regarding foreign complications seems likely to remain conservative. The Monroe doctrine, according to the declaration of our leading politicians, will be sustained, but patience and prudence in official quarters will restrain the exuberance of public opinion. The wisest and most prudent course for the rheumatic and the malarious is to use Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures kidney complaint and dyspepsia.

BRYAN HAS CONFIDENCE.

He Has Had No Military Experience and Does Not Know What Kind of a Soldier He Will Make.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following is a copy of a telegram sent by Secretary Alger to the Governor of Nebraska concerning the acceptance of an additional full regiment from that State under the President's second call for 75,000 men:

"There will be accepted from your State one additional regiment of infantry of a maximum strength under the law not to exceed 1,326 of all grades as per your request."

This action of the War Department will permit the appointment of William Jennings Bryan to the Colonelcy of the regiment if the Governor desires to confer upon him that office.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 1.—W. J. Bryan's leap to military prominence, while sudden, was not entirely unpremeditated. Mr. Bryan is wholly without military experience, either as a military man or otherwise. He admitted as much very frankly when discussing the proffer of his services to President McKinley the day war was declared.

Commenting on the failure of the President to accept his services and his further effort to become a soldier, Mr. Bryan said: "I suppose his (McKinley's) failure to assign me to duty was due to my lack of military experience. Thinking that a second call for volunteers might be necessary, and feeling that I could go in upon an equal footing with all the volunteers who were raw recruits, I undertook to raise a regiment, and have had no difficulty in securing the necessary companies. I do not know what kind of a soldier I shall make. That remains to be seen. Certainly, no one owes more to his country than I, and no one ought to be more willing to fight for his country. I believe that every citizen should support the Government when final action is taken, whether he approves of the action or not, but in this case I have an additional incentive in the fact that I believe the war to be a just one."

Mr. Bryan, however, is proving an apt pupil in military knowledge, and is confident he will lead a regiment to war.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	4:31	Sun sets	7:25
Moon sets	2:28		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	5:15	Gov. Isl'd	5:17
H. Gate	7:06		
S. Hook	5:41	Gov. Isl'd	5:52
H. Gate	7:41		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arecuna, Nassau and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Eastern Prince, Central and South America	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen		12:00 M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

H. Dumois, Aux Cayes, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
New York, San Domingo, &c.	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Adirondack, Fortune Isl. and	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Laughton, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	10:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins F. Hendrik, Haiti, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 16 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 12 at 6:30 P. M.

‡Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 2.

Ashanti, Shields, May 7.
Bremen, Bremen, May 21.
Chalmette, New Orleans, May 28.
Madiana, St. Thomas, May 22.
Marengo, Newcastle, May 17.
Moravia, Hamburg, May 14.
Oevenum, Lisbon, May 11.
Peconic, Gibraltar, May 15.
Seminole, Jacksonville, May 29.
Servia, Liverpool, May 24.
Tallahassee, Savannah, May 30.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3.

Britannic, Liverpool, May 25.
Island, Christiansand, May 20.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

Essen, Bremen, May 23.
Etruria, Havre, May 28.
Francisco, Hull, May 21.
Garrick, St. Lucia, May 27.
Hispania, Havre, May 23.
La Touraine, Havre, May 28.
Massachusetts, London, May 26.
Tartar Prince, Gibraltar, May 23.
Taurr, Liverpool, May 27.
Victoria, London, May 26.
Wells City, Swansea, May 23.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5.

Maasdam, Rotterdam, May 25.

MONDAY, JUNE 6.

Berlin, Queenstown, May 29.
Panama, Bordeaux, May 25.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

Noordland, Antwerp, May 28.

Arrived—New York, Thursday, June 2.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Hogemann, Genoa, May 19, Naples 20, and Gibraltar 23, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:15 A. M.

SS Henry Dumois, (Nor.,) Bang, Santa Marta May 25, with fruit to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M. May 31.

SS Thomas Anderson, (Br.,) Shaw, Shields May 17, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. May 31.

SS Bergen, (Nor.,) Olsen, Progreso May 9, Vera Cruz 14, and Tampico 21, with mdse. to James E. Ward &

The Wanamaker Store

Our Kind of Muslin Underwear

WE put a great deal of stress on the *making* of our underwear. We are anxious to impress upon you the fact that the operators who do the sewing on it get the highest prices paid in the country for that kind of work. This means a great deal, but it does *not* mean that our prices are therefore high. We make our saving on the bigness of the order, which allows a great many economies.

The difference between high-class labor and cheap labor is apparent to any one who will look at the *seams* and the general finish of our kind of garments as contrasted with,—well, with the other kinds.

Again, the question of material. There are cottons and cottons. The kind we use is the *best*. There is no lime in it to make it seem heavy, no starch in it to make it seem firm. Washing won't hurt it,—it's honest stuff, and as it is here, so it will always be until it positively wears out. If you have had experience with the every-day kinds of sale underwear, you can point this distinction yourself.

Six hundred thousand pieces of the best and cheapest garments New York ever saw were here this morning. More are coming every day. Yet we advise an early selection. The assortments will never be better.

Ribbons of the Best, at Half

THERE were one million yards of new ribbons put on sale yesterday morning. The prices are very much under the regular, in many cases only half the regular. It is a sale of immense magnitude and by which you should hasten to profit. Even a million yards will not last a long while if all days are like yesterday.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

YACHTS FOR COAST WORK

Naval Auxiliary Board Recommends Ten for Purchase.

THE VESSELS NOW ON DUTY

Admiral Erben's Plans for Defense in the Various Districts—The Elfrida May Become a Torpedo Gunboat.

The Naval Auxiliary Board yesterday afternoon forwarded to the Navy Department a list of ten yachts which are recommended for purchase, to be used in the coast defense service. The fact that the board allowed the names of the vessels to be made public is considered as evidence that the negotiations for their purchase are practically concluded, and they will probably be turned over to the Government today.

The yachts are the Shearwater, Sylvia, Stranger, Eugenia, Vidette, Rival, Neira, Casette, Lagonda, and Althea. While not of the larger class, the vessels are of the size most suitable for the service required of them by the Government, and are among the best of their size in Atlantic Coast waters.

The Shearwater is 124 feet long, 18 feet in beam, and 6 feet in draught, and is owned by Henry Wolcott of Denver, a brother of Senator Wolcott. The Sylvia is 148 feet long, 18 feet in beam, with an 11-foot draught, and belongs to ex-Commodore Morgan of the New York Yacht Club. The Stranger is owned by Mrs. Mary Lewis of this city. The vessel is 187 feet long, 23 feet in beam, and 10 feet draught. The Eugenia is owned by J. G. Cassatt. She is 149 feet long, 19 feet beam, and 10 feet draught. The Vidette is 124 feet long, 18 feet in beam, and 6 feet draught, and is the property of M. C. D. Bordan. The Rival is owned by Gen. C. C. Dodge. She is 102 feet long, 17 feet beam, and 6.6 feet draught. The Neira is 130 feet long, 20 feet beam, 7 feet draught, and is owned by Charles Gould. The Casette is 97 feet in length, 12 feet beam, 5 feet draught, and is owned by Charles H. Tatum. The Lagonda is owned by S. H. Austin, Jr., and the Althea by T. Edwin Ward.

Admiral Erben's Plans.

Admiral Erben, commanding the coast defense system, is preparing to at once strengthen every district on the coast, as nearly all are practically without even sufficient vessels to protect the mine fields in the various harbors.

The first district, including the Maine and New Hampshire coasts, has at present one monitor and two patrol boats. The second district, extending from Hampton Harbor, N. H., to Warren Point, has two monitors and two ferryboats. The monitor Lehigh and ferryboats are at Boston Harbor and the monitor Catskill is at Gloucester.

The Third District, which extends southward to Shrewsbury Rocks, N. J., has headquarters in this city. In this district the yacht Hist is at Newport. The monitor Jason and the Mahopac are in Gardiner's Bay, and the monitor Nahant and the yachts Aileen, Restless, Freelance, and Viking are in this harbor.

The Fourth District, which includes Hampton Roads and the Chesapeake, has only one yacht, but the ice boat Philadelphia is being fitted up at League Island and will go on duty in a few days. A monitor and another yacht will be assigned to this district. The wrecking tug J. D. Jones is being fitted up at Norfolk for use in the Fifth District, which extends from Norfolk to New River Inlet, N. C. The Sixth District, including the harbors of Charleston and Savannah, has no boats at present, although three vessels are being fitted up in Charleston for the service. The Seventh District, which includes Key West, Tampa, and Pensacola, has no patrol boats. The Eighth District, extending from Mobile to the southern point of Texas, has the Potomac stationed at the mouth of the Mississippi. The tugs Choctaw, Powhatan, and Tacoma are being fitted up for this district.

Word was received by the Naval Auxiliary Board yesterday that Dr. W. Seward Webb's yacht Elfrida, which was reported wrecked on Barnaby Island, in the St. Lawrence River, is safe, and is now en route for this port. She will report at the navy yard, and will probably be converted into a torpedo gunboat.

The board is looking for a second hospital ship for duty in Southern waters. The Plant Steamship Company has offered for this service its new steamship La Grande Duchesse, now building at Newport News. She will be ready for sea within two weeks.

Chief Engineer Dixon was yesterday detached from the Naval Board and ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

New York's Naval Reserves.

ALBANY, June 1.—Capt. Miller, commandant of the State Naval Militia, has been summoned by the Governer to come here to-morrow and discuss with him and the Adjutant General the question as to how the State can best furnish its share of the 3,000 volunteer naval reserves which the President wants to man auxiliary cruisers. The Adjutant General roughly estimates that there are about 600 men available in this State.

Wheelman Suffers Severe Injury.

Edward Lehman, twenty-three years old, of 189 Union Street, Jersey City, is confined to his home from a bicycle accident, the result of which may be to disfigure him for life. He was coasting down the hill from the Morris Canal to the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge, when the front forks of his bicycle broke at the point where they join the head tube. He was thrown over the handle bar, and slid on his face along the macadam pavement for several feet. The skin on the right side of his face was badly scraped, and his right ear was almost torn off. Dr. Lambert put ten stitches in the ear, and hopes to save it.

NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

An Inquiry to Place the Blame for the Collision of the Columbia and Foscolia.

An inquiry is now being made at the navy yard to place the blame for the collision between the cruiser Columbia and the tramp steamer Foscolia, through which the Foscolia was sunk and the Columbia badly damaged. The board, presided over by Capt. Miller, appointed to make the inquiry, began its work yesterday morning, but only the members of the board and witnesses examined were allowed to be present. The Captain and some of the crew of the Foscolia were the first witnesses. After they have finished their inquiry a report will be sent to Washington, and then, if their findings charge any one with negligence, there may be a court-martial. The question of damages to be awarded to the owners of the Foscolia will not be considered by this board.

How long it will take to get the Columbia ready for sea again no one will say, but it is hinted that she will be protecting the coast again in about ten days. All the damaged plates have been ripped off, and the work of repairing the injured frames has begun.

Capt. Burrell, who has been appointed to the command of the collier Alexander reported for duty yesterday, and the vessel will be put in commission to-day.

The transport Badger, formerly the Ward Line steamer Yumuri, which has been overhauled at the Morgan Iron Works, was taken to the yard in the afternoon by the tugs Nina and Narkeeta. She was moored at Cob Dock, and will be ready for service in a few days.

Admiral Erben has ordered the monitor Jason to New London to protect the harbor there. She will leave the yard to-morrow and proceed down the Sound under her own steam. The Jason is manned by a detail from the Second Battalion of New York Naval Militia.

The Atlanta, which is in Dry Dock No. 1 has been painted and cemented, and will be floated out to-day, and the Chicago will be floated in the dock in her place. Men were at work yesterday painting the Chicago.

The collier Scindia, in command of Capt. Wayson, left the yard at 3:20 o'clock bound south.

FLAGS FOR NAVAL MILITIA.

A Sword Also Presented to Commander Stayton in Brooklyn.

The members of the Defenders Auxiliary Corps presented a set of Meyer's signal code flags to the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, in the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, last evening. Miss Margaret Seymour Hall, the President, made the presentation address, and Commander Stayton made an address of acceptance.

A handsome sword, with a gold handle, was presented on behalf of the Second Naval Battalion to Commander Stayton. On the handle were engraved his initials.

The commander gave a drill for the benefit of the members of the auxiliary. Commander Stayton then mustered out the battalion. He told them that they could apply to-day at the Navy Yard individually and be accepted on any vessel in the yard, but, if they wanted to go as a body, they would have to await further orders from Washington. The battalion decided to go to the yard in a body to be examined by the Surgeons and to decide their future course later.

CONVOCATION OF THE REGENTS.

ALBANY, June 1.—The revised programme of the Regents of the University for their convocation on June 27-29 has just been issued. Chancellor Upson will open the convocation with his annual address, to be followed by Lieut. Gov. Woodruff in brief remarks. Then the Indian relics, which have been purchased by the State, and have been arranged during the Spring, will be inspected.

Tuesday morning the subject for the opening discussion will be "The Extension of the Elective System in High Schools and Academies." Another of the principal subjects will be, "English as a Study in the State of New York."

On Wednesday morning Principal Charles T. Andrews will open the discussion on "The Influence on Boys and Girls in Reading Daily Newspapers." Prof. Henry P. Warren, following on the same subject, will touch on "Yellow Journalism," which will also be open for debate. The revision for the academic syllabus for 1900 will be the closing topic of the convocation, when the report by Principal F. D. Boynton of Ithaca, Chairman of the Principals' Committee on this subject, will be made.

The principal address of the convocation will be made by Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala., on Tuesday night, June 28.

Mortally Wounded His Wife.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 1.—John Sweeney, an employe of the Street Department here, shot and mortally wounded his wife, Mary, in front of their home at North Fifth Avenue and Bridge Street to-night. Mrs. Sweeney was taken to the hospital in a dying condition and her husband was placed under arrest. Jealousy is supposed to have caused Sweeney to commit the crime. On the way to the police station Sweeney drew his revolver and fired at Policeman Ember. Ember swung his club and hit Sweeney on the head just as he fired. The bullet struck the policeman's helmet and, fearing Sweeney would shoot at him again, he rendered him unconscious with another blow of his club.

Cigarettes and Rejected Volunteers.

In an article printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of May 11, referring to the comment heard in Washington upon the large number of rejections of volunteers, it was stated that "the physicians who have actually conducted the examinations say that outside of the ranks of cigarette smokers there are even fewer rejections than there were in the days of the civil war," and that "among habitual users of the cigarettes the rejections are about 90 per cent." This statement was misleading, and had no foundation in fact, inasmuch as the examination on the part of the physicians showed no such results.

THE BELVIDERE'S ENCOUNTERS.

Passengers and Crew from Wrecked Steamer Arrive at Philadelphia, Among Them Senor Capote.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The Norwegian fruit steamer Kong Frode, Capt. Gunderson, arrived at her pier in this city today from Port Antonio, having on board the crew and passengers of the British steamer Belvidere, which was wrecked on the night of May 25 on the coast of Cuba, near Cape Maysi. All on board the Belvidere were saved, but the passengers and most of the crew lost nearly all their personal baggage.

Prominent among those on board the Belvidere was Domingo M. Capote, Vice President of the Cuban Republic; M. Despaigne, his private secretary, and A. Herrera, his chief of staff. These men bear important dispatches to the Cuban Junta in this country, and it was by mere chance that Señor Capote and his companions are not now prisoners of Spanish soldiers in Cuba. After coming ashore from the Belvidere on Cape Maysi they encountered a small body of Spaniards, with whom they conversed, but managed to remain unrecognized.

The Belvidere, which was an 873-ton vessel, left Kingston May 25 for Boston. All went well until nearly midnight of the same day, when the weather became thick and the rain fell in torrents. Cape Maysi Light was passed during the night, and about 11:30 o'clock the vessel crashed into the cliffs about two miles southwest of Quenado. Most of the passengers were below at the time, and for a while there was considerable confusion aboard. It was soon noticed, however, that the steamer was lying about six yards from the cliffs and was hard and fast on the rocks. A line of long planks was run to the shore, and with the aid of First Officer Crowell and Chief Steward Leonard, the passengers were taken to the top of the cliff. The first to go were the women on board, Mrs. S. M. Da Costa and daughter of Jamaica. Then Señor Capote and his companions were put ashore.

After all had been safely landed a number of the crew returned and secured some of the ship's awnings, from which a tent was rigged and all hands huddled beneath it for the night, sheltered from the rain.

The next morning it was decided to reach Cape Maysi Lighthouse. A number of the party, accompanied by the ladies, started out, and after walking about seven miles reached the lighthouse. Lieuts. Hernandez and Estabano and about eighteen Spanish soldiers returned to the scene of the wreck. Vice President Capote and Señor Herrera were inside the tent and were unobserved or passed by unnoticed by the soldiers. Secretary Despaigne, however, was in conversation with the Spanish officers, but as he spoke English well they did not suspect him. They left soon after supplying the wrecked persons with liquors and dry clothing.

Chief Officer Crowell of the wrecked steamer speaks highly of the Spanish officers' conduct, and stated that one of them had said: "We would do this even if we knew you were Americans."

On Thursday night the weather cleared, and on Friday morning the Kong Frode hove in sight. The Belvidere had settled somewhat, and the water was up to her cylinders. The Norwegian was hailed by Capt. Paine. She stood off about seventy-five yards, and sent small boats to the side of the Belvidere. The twenty-five passengers were first taken on board the Norwegian steamer, and then the crew and officers of the Belvidere, in all sixty-five persons.

The voyage to this city was uneventful. Capt. Paine and his crew succeeded in saving the greater part of the mail in the Belvidere, and think that the next hard blow would surely break the ship to pieces.

Vice President Capote, in an interview, said that he and his party left Cuba in an open boat. After being on the water forty hours they reached Falmouth, Jamaica. From there they went to Kingston and embarked on the Belvidere. Señor Capote refused to state his mission to this country, except that he carried important papers from the Cuban capital to the Junta in the United States.

The Vice President said that the Cuban Army is not in the best of condition for effective co-operation with the American Army. He stated that the Cubans are armed with Remington and Mauser rifles, most of which have been captured from the Spaniards. He said that at present there are 10,000 Cuban soldiers in the Province of Santiago, under the command of Gen. Calixto Garcia. They are scattered throughout the province, and are only about fifteen or twenty miles from Santiago City, in front of which Admiral Cervera's fleet is now supposed to be. As to the number of Spanish soldiers in the city, he could not say, but thought there were about 3,000 of them concentrated there. Señor Capote and party will leave to-night or to-morrow for New York.

FENCES FOR TELEPHONE LINES.

New Jersey Farmers to Put the Wires to Practical Use.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 1.—The farmers of Washington Valley, near here, are seriously considering the project of a telephone line, which may be constructed at a minimum expense. They have heard of a primitive line that is in use in the southern part of the State, and intend building one of their own if it be found practicable. Nearly all the farms in the valley are surrounded by wire fences, and it is proposed to use these fences for telephone wires. The only thing necessary is to replace the nails that hold the wires to the posts with insulators. At stations and farmhouses wires will be run from the fences to connect with the instruments.

The cost of conducting such a line will be very small. All each farmer will have to do is keep the wires along his place in repair, and as he would do that whether they were telephone wires or not, it will entail no extra expense. An expert electrician will be secured to put the connecting wires in place, which can be done in a few days. The farmers intend to operate one line until they see how it works, and in case the line is a success the valley will soon be a network of telephone wire fences.

CORPORATIONS NOT TAXED

General Proposition Defeated in the Senate, but the Standard Oil Company Must Pay.

SUGAR TRUST ALSO NAMED

Many Features of the War Revenue Bill Have Been Passed with Various Amendments—Bimetallism Brought Up by Mr. Chandler.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—When the War Revenue bill was taken up in the Senate Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) assuming, he said, that the majority of the Finance Committee would insist upon its proposition to coin the silver seigniorage, and that the Republican minority would press its bond proposition, thought it proper to offer some remarks upon an amendment which he had offered to the pending bill. The amendment follows:

"And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States not to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, but that the efforts of the Government in all its branches shall be steadily directed to secure and maintain the use of silver as well as gold as standard money, with the free coinage of both under a system of bimetallism which will insure the parity in value of the coins of the two metals, furnish a sufficient volume of metallic money, and give immunity to the world of trade from violent fluctuations in exchange."

Referring to the general features of the bill, Mr. Chandler declared that the opponents of the existing war should not be allowed to make it unpopular by the infliction upon the people of onerous and ill-advised taxation. He urged that it were better to await the developments of the war before making extensive provision for it. A few months hence, he thought, it would be far easier than it now is to determine what amount of taxation should be levied.

Mr. Chandler announced his opposition to the issue of legal-tender notes. The war, he said, could be fought to a triumphant close without endangering the parity of gold and our existing paper money. In his opinion, however, the proposed coinage of the silver seigniorage was an entirely different thing. He saw advantages that would accrue to the country from the conversion of the seigniorage into money and not the least danger. He felt, therefore, that it would be wise and healthy to coin the seigniorage. He also favored an issue of ten-year three per cent. bonds as the cheapest way of raising needed funds for the prosecution of the war. Mr. Chandler then began a discussion of the financial question, in which he opposed the gold standard and advocated bimetallism.

Mr. Chandler on Bimetallism.

In the course of a discussion of the Administration's effort to secure international bimetallism, Mr. Chandler criticised Secretary Gage sharply for the position he had assumed in attempting irrevocably to commit the Administration to the gold standard. Following a reference to the work of the bimetallic commission in Europe, he introduced in his speech a letter which he wrote to the President last September, in which he prophesied the failure of the commission's efforts.

"To this letter," said Mr. Chandler, at the conclusion of the reading, "I received no reply."

Mr. Chandler then referred to the message of the President transmitting the action of the Indianapolis Monetary Commission, and said the House hastened to take action in favor of the gold standard. He continued to discuss the action of Secretary Gage, and criticised his hostility to silver and international bimetallism. Speaking of the action of the Teller resolution, which reaffirmed the Stanley Matthews silver resolution, he said that Secretary Gage had many supporters in the Republican Party. He said that at the head of those who voted for the Matthews resolution in the House was William McKinley, now President, and in the Senate William B. Allison of Iowa.

He thought it remarkable that what was true and honest twenty years ago was true but dishonest now. Mr. Chandler said the Republican Party did not hesitate to reorganize the Supreme Court in order to assert the right of the United States to issue irredeemable paper money. He reviewed the various decisions of the Supreme Court on this subject, and said that national honor was not in danger by coinage of silver if it was not endangered by the issue of paper.

Mr. Chandler spoke for an hour and a half.

Senator Hoar Indignant.

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) made a reply to a part of Mr. Chandler's remarks, manifesting much indignant feeling. He said that whether the Secretary of the Treasury was in financial accord with the Administration, with the President personally, or with the Senate, did not seem to him much to affect a bill providing the sinews for the existing war.

Referring to the charge made by Mr. Chandler that the Supreme Court had been packed by President Grant for the purpose of reversing the decision against the constitutionality of legal-tender notes, Mr. Hoar declared that it was "an infamous and vile slander upon an eminent citizen of Massachusetts, (Attorney General Hoar,) a man long since dead, whose reputation is untarnished, and whose fame is dearer to me than is the remaining portion of my life.

"Stating my belief that the honorable Senator (Mr. Chandler) has been misled, I declare upon my responsibility as a Senator and as a gentleman the charge that the Supreme Court was packed to declare the issue of legal-tender notes constitutional is as vile a slander as ever thrust its dirty head from the stump."

Mr. Hoar then gave a circumstantial account of the constitution of the Supreme Court at that time and of the changes in it that were made about that time.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hoar's remarks, Mr. Chandler immediately disclaimed any intention to criticise President Grant or Attorney General Hoar, "that distinguished son of Massachusetts," and he did not think such a charge was a fair deduction from his remarks.

Mr. Stewart (Silver, Nevada,) made an extended statement concerning the Supreme Court's decision upon the legal-tender notes and the income tax law.

Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) read a prepared speech upon the general features of the pending bill. He particularly opposed the issue of bonds, saying that because we were able to triumph over Spain in war it was not necessary to smother her with a bond issue. He intimated that the bond issue proposition bore with it the shackles of the gold standard, and, while freeing the people of Cuba, it was the purpose of the Administration to enslave our own people by fastening upon them the gold standard.

Mr. Bate supported the contention of a majority of the Finance Committee for a corporation tax, coinage of the silver seigniorage, and the issue of legal-tender notes. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) offered as a proviso to the bond amendment of the minority of the committee the following:

"Provided, that as in this act provided the Secretary of the Treasury shall not have hereafter authority to issue any bond or interest-bearing obligation unless specifically authorized to do so by Congress."

The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. Gorman levying a gross receipt tax on corporations, but Mr. Gorman withdrew the amendment temporarily, saying that he desired to offer it later in such form as would insure a direct vote upon his proposition.

Consideration of the committee amendments to the bill was then resumed. The proviso allowing a discount of 7½ per cent. on sales of beer stamps was modified by inserting the words, "By collectors to brewers."

The special taxes were made to take "effect on and after July 1, 1898."

The Tax on Banks.

The paragraph relating to a tax on bankers is so changed as to reduce the tax from $50 to $25 on banks employing a capital not exceeding $25,000, "when using or employing a capital exceeding $25,000 for every additional thousand dollars in excess of $25,000, $2; and in estimating capital surplus shall be included. The amount of such capital tax shall be computed on the basis of capital and surplus of the preceding year."

The paragraph relating to the tax on insurance agents was made to read: "Insurance agents shall pay $12. Every person, firm, or corporation having an office or place of business and acting as agent, &c., shall be regarded as an insurance agent."

The tobacco taxes were modified as heretofore announced to have been agreed upon by the committee. The proviso of the paragraph levying taxes on tobacco was modified so as to read: That in addition to the quantity of tobacco and snuff, in packages, now authorized by law, there may be packages thereof containing 1¾ ounces and 3½ ounces.

For the paragraph placing a tax upon dealers in leaf tobacco, the committee offered this substitute: "Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales shall not exceed 50,000 pounds shall each pay $6; where the annual sales exceed 50,000 pounds, and do not exceed 100,000 pounds, $12; over 100,000 pounds, $24." The substitute was adopted.

In the remaining paragraphs relating to tobacco the tax was levied upon the number of pounds handled instead of upon the aggregate price of the tobacco, and upon the number of the cigars manufactured instead of upon the cost of the cigars. The change was made, it was explained, in order to facilitate the work of collection of the tax.

Section 11 of the bill, providing for the cancellation of stamps, was eliminated.

The provision requiring a stamp to be placed on certain medicines was amended so as to exempt receipts of prescriptions written by practicing physicians and surgeons, "or which may be put up or compounded by a druggist or pharmacist."

The tax on money orders was restricted to original domestic money orders issued by the Government.

Corporation Tax Defeated.

Mr. Gorman then offered his amendment taxing corporations upon their gross receipts as a substitute for the committee amendment levying a tax upon express and freight packages and upon all telephone messages upon which toll is paid. As finally proposed, Mr. Gorman's amendment provided that the tax upon the gross receipts of corporations doing business exceeding $250,000 a year should be one-quarter of 1 per cent.

Mr. Pettigrew (Pop., S. D.,) sharply attacked the amendment, holding that the exemption of $250,000 ought not to be made.

The amendment was defeated—27 to 34—as follows:

Yeas—Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Faulkner (Dem., West Va.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) McLaurin, (Dem., S. C.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Nelson, (Rep., Minn.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turpie,(Dem., Ind.,) and White, (Dem., Cal.)—27.

Nays—Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyo.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Md.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mantle, (Sil. Rep., Mont.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Pritchard, (Rep., Mc.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.,) and Wolcott, (Rep., Col.)—34.

Mr. Pettigrew then offered the original Gorman amendment, with the $250,000 exemption stricken out, as an additional section of the bill. It was amended so as to reduce the tax from one-half to one-fourth of 1 per cent. It was defeated—25 to 37.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.,) offered as a substitute for the committee amendment levying a tax upon corporations the Gorman amendment with all corporations eliminated except those engaged in the refining of sugar and petroleum, the amount of the tax being one-quarter of 1 per cent. Mr. White expressed his desire to lay a tax upon the Standard Oil Company and the Sugar Trust.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 33 to 26, as follows:

Yeas—Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Baker, (Rep., Kan.,) Bate, (Dem., Tenn.,) Berry, (Dem., Ark.,) Butler, (Pop., N. C.,) Cannon, (Sil. Rep., Utah,) Carter, (Rep., Mon.,) Chilton, (Dem., Texas,) Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.,) Cullom, (Rep., Ill.,) Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Faulkner, (Dem., West Va.,) Gorman, (Dem., Md.,) Gray, (Dem., Del.,) Harris, (Pop., Kan.,) Jones, (Dem., Ark.,) Kyle, (Ind., S. D.,) Lindsay, (Dem., Ky.,) Mallory, (Dem., Fla.,) Mantel, (Sil. Rep., Mon.,) Martin, (Dem., Va.,) Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.,) Murphy, (Dem., N. Y.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) Roach, (Dem., N. D.,) Stewart, (Sil., Nev.,) Sullivan, (Dem., Miss.,) Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) Turley, (Dem., Tenn.,) Turpie, (Dem., Ind.,) and White, (Dem., Cal.)—33.

Nays—Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) Burrows, (Rep., Mich.,) Caffery, (Dem., La.,) Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) Clark, (Rep., Wyo.,) Davis, (Rep., Minn.,) Deboe, (Rep., Ky.,) Fairbanks, (Rep., Md.,) Foraker, (Rep., Ohio,) Frye, (Rep., Me.,) Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Hale, (Rep., Me.,) Hanna, (Rep., Ohio,) Hansbrough, (Rep., N. D.,) Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) McEnery, (Dem., La.,) McMillan, (Rep., Mich.,) Mason, (Rep., Ill.,) Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Proctor, (Rep., Vt.,) Sewell, (Rep., N. J.,) Shoup, (Rep., Idaho,) Spooner, (Rep., Wis.,) and Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)—26.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.,) strongly opposed the stamp tax as onerous and odious to the people. He did not think it necessary at this time. He particularly regarded the stamp tax upon express packages and freight bills of lading as an invasion of State methods of tax. The amendment of the committee providing for a stamp tax upon express and freight packages, bills of lading, and telephone messages, was agreed to without division.

After agreeing to meet to-morrow at 10 o'clock, the Senate at 6:10 P. M. went into executive session, and shortly afterward adjourned.

MENOCAL COURT-MARTIAL.

It Finds the Accused Guilty and Sentences Him to Suspension—Recommendation for Clemency.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Lieut. Lauchheimer, Judge Advocate of the Menocal Court-martial, to-day brought the proceedings of the court to Washington and laid them before Secretary Long. The court found A. G. Menocal, civil engineer, guilty of neglect of duty and carelessness and sentenced him to suspension from duty on furlough pay for three years, but united in a strong recommendation for clemency. The report has not yet been acted on. The charges grew out of the defective construction of the New York dry dock.

The reasons set out by the court-martial for requesting the exercise of clemency were that the officer had been absent very much from the dock during its construction on account of illness, that the contract was imperfect in construction; that he had insufficient assistance in inspection, and, finally, that all of the commanding officers under whom he had served united in testifying to his industry and ability.

Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal was tried by court-martial for culpable inefficiency and neglect of duty in the construction of Dry Dock No. 3, the timber dock at the New York Navy Yard. There were twenty-three specifications under each of these charges. The trial began on May 7, and the court was composed of Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham, retired; Capt. Edwin Shepard, Capt. H. Picking, retired; Capt. A. E. Reid, retired; Capt. Yates Sterling, Capt. Thomas Nelson, retired; Commander G. R. Durran, retired, and Commander W. B. Newman, retired.

First Lieut. C. H. Lauchheimer, United States Marine Corps, was Judge Advocate. John Gillies was the contractor for the work of building the dock. He was to construct the dock in twenty-seven months, and the cost was to be $412,000. The contract was signed Nov. 13, 1892. On account of defective work, $160,000 has been spent in trying to make the dock serviceable.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE.

Concessions to France Are 1.42 Per Cent., and to America 2.58 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The reciprocity arrangement between the United States and France goes into effect to-day, and orders have been issued to all customs officials in this country to make the tariff reductions in accordance with the agreement.

Similar instructions have been given by the French authorities, so that goods now in transit and actually reaching France to-day and hereafter will receive the benefit of the reduced duty. The French Embassy has been informed that President Faure took occasion to mention this arrangement in a speech made at St. Etienne yesterday, saying it was "the best proof of the good understanding existing between the Governments of the two countries."

It is said that while the agreement is based on the strictest reciprocity principles, yet, on a calculation on the imports of 1897, it appears that the concessions granted by the United States to France amount to 1.42 per cent. of the total revenue paid by French imports, while the concessions made by France to the United States show a reduction of 2.58 per cent. of the amount of revenue paid by the United States imports into France.

PARIS, June 1.—A decree was published to-day provisionally extending the benefits of the minimum tariff to various American products.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President to-day nominated the following Postmasters:

NEW YORK—Milo B. Greene, Alfred; George L. Davis, Fonda.

NEW JERSEY—George A. Van Gisson, Montclair.

The GORHAM Co'y.

Silversmiths

are now showing a considerable collection of especially designed pieces of

CUT GLASS AND STERLING SILVER

in harmonious combination, which are most desirable as

WEDDING GIFTS

BROADWAY AND 19th STREET

23 Maiden Lane

PATRIOTISM IN THE HOUSE

Senate Bill to Remove Political Disabilities Passed After Some Stirring Speeches.

GEN. JOE WHEELER'S POSITION

Debate Upon the Constitutional Right of Gen. Wheeler to Assume a Military Command Without Resigning from the House.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—To-day's session of the House was given to the consideration and passage of the Senate bill to remove all political disabilities incurred by the third section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The passage of the bill will affect few persons, since the general acts passed in President Grant's Administration and many special relief bills have removed all disabilities with the exception of those in a few hundred cases.

The bill was called up by Mr. Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.,) and the debate quickly turned upon the constitutional right of Gen. Joe Wheeler, who, without resigning from the House, has assumed and now holds the office of Major General in the volunteer army.

Mr. Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) advocating the bill, referred to the present as an opportune time for passing the bill, and incidentally spoke of Gen. Wheeler as being absent on leave, an ex-Confederate serving in the country's army, an ante-bellum West Pointer, whose disabilities had been removed by an act several years since.

This brought to his feet Mr. Bailey, (Dem., Texas.) "I rise," he said, "to correct a false statement of the gentleman from Iowa. The gentleman from Alabama is not absent on leave of the House, and will not be with my consent, so long as I am a member."

"Mr. Speaker," cried Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) interrupting. "There is not a member of this House who does not love the gentleman from Alabama for going to the front to serve his country."

"I say," continued Mr. Bailey, with considerable feeling, "I do not believe a man can hold, under the Constitution, a military and civil office at the same time, and I would object to a proposition that would embody the abandonment of this belief, even were it made for my brother."

"I want to say, Mr. Speaker," responded Mr. McMillin, "I would not object to granting leave to any man on this floor who might want to go and put his body to the fire of the enemy."

Mr. Bailey Explains His Position.

Mr. Bailey later secured the floor and explained his position, arguing at length the unconstitutionality of any one holding a military and civil office at one and the same time. He quoted precedents, and referred to the recent case of Senator Sewell as establishing that the acceptance of a military office vacates the Congressional office which the party accepting formerly occupied.

"That gentleman from Alabama," concluded Mr. Bailey, "cannot serve in the army and here in the House, and his people ought to have representation."

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) indorsed the position taken by Mr. Bailey, and declared his belief that no man's patriotism will be called "in question because he stands rigidly by the terms of the Constitution and its manifest spirit." He digressed to speak of the reunited country and the universality of patriotism manifested upon every hand, attributed the friendly attitude of Europe, now growing daily more pronounced, to the fact that Europe was convinced for the first time that absolute loyalty prevailed in this land. "If there is anything that makes a soldier of the civil war feel grateful to Almighty God," he said, "it is to be permitted to live to see the present union of his country." Concluding, the gray-haired member from Ohio declared: "I am ready to vote to remove every vestige of legislation such as is aimed at in this bill, and, so help me God, I will try to forget!"

Referring to the statements that some States had not responded promptly to the call for volunteers, Mr. Grosvenor explained it on the ground that National Guard organization in some States was not so well advanced as in others, and where raw men were to be presented it required longer to respond than in cases where well equipped National Guards were ready for instant response. He refuted the insinuation that delay was consequent to any want of interest or of patriotism in any quarter.

Mr. Grosvenor's remarks were loudly applauded.

Mr. Settle (Dem., Ky.,) responded upon the part of the South. He reviewed the growth of fraternal feeling between the sections following the war, when neither loved the other, until the present, when a united country confronted the enemy. Referring to the South at the end of the civil war, he continued: "Her sons laid down their arms in good faith upon the altar of their country, and in the same spirit they now take their step to the music of the Union. I do not believe the American people were ever so united as they are to-day." The American people, he declared, would free, not only Cuba, but themselves, and "out of this baptism of fire and blood wherewith we are now being baptized we shall come forth, I doubt not, new men and new women, clean every whit, with sectional hate and sectional bitterness clean gone forever. That were a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Mr. Settle Congratulated.

When Mr. Settle concluded several minutes elapsed before order was restored. Members from all quarters of the Chamber crowded to the Kentucky member's seat and congratulated him. Meantime the hall was filled with the hum of voices in complimentary comment.

Mr. Parker (Rep., N. J.,) argued for the bill, and supported the construction of the Constitution as advocated by Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Bailey affecting the present attitude of Gen. Wheeler to the House.

Mr. Lewis (Dem., Washington,) read from a morning paper a purported interview with Mr. Overstreet, (Rep., Ind.,) in which he was quoted as referring to Southern States as being indifferent to the war, after having insisted through their representatives upon precipitating it, and to the failure of some Southern States to fill their quotas as an intimation of indifference and disloyalty. Mr. Lewis denounced the sentiment as wholly unwarranted.

Mr. Steele (Rep., Ind.,) called attention to the absence of his colleague, but Mr. Lewis disavowed any purpose to attack anything but the sentiment and proceeded.

Mr. Gaines (Dem., Tenn.,) interrupted to declare that "no partiot would father such an interview."

Representative

THE RACES AT GRAVESEND

George Keene Won May Stakes, the Only Fixture on the Day's Card.

BEN RONALD OUTRAN LEHMAN

Octagon Was Beaten in the Sprint Race by Typhoon—Ethelbert and Autumn Won the Races for Two-Year-Olds.

There was a very marked falling off in the attendance at the races at the Gravesend track yesterday, which was probably due to the fact that the card was made for horses of the moderate class rather than the stake animals. In fact there was no change for high-class horses, as the only stake on the programme, the May Stakes, was nothing but a selling race in disguise. It was by no means so much of a race as was the other selling event, a run of a mile and an eighth, which was not dignified with a stake christening.

Sloan rode the winner of the stake race, George Keene, who was the favorite in the speculation. "Jack" McDonald's Flax Spinner gave him a bit of a brush at the end, after Miss Miriam had raced herself to a stand-still before the head of the stretch was reached. It was not much of a race, for the field was a pretty cheap lot.

The Fleischmann Stable also furnished the favorite for the other selling race, Lehman, and he was an even hotter favorite than was George Keene, Sloane of course having the mount. For some unaccountable reason Lehman was fancied at 1 to 4 even by such a good judge of a horse as M. F. Dwyer, the owner of Ben Roland, and that fact led to so good a price as 4 to 1 being laid against Mr. Dwyer's horse, for, naturally, the public thought that Mr. Dwyer should know about the abilities of his own animal. Yet Ben Ronald beat Lehman as "easily as breaking sticks," and would probably have done so even had Sloan rode a decent race on Lehman. Instead, Sloan rode like the veriest novice, forcing his mount into a pocket at the far turn and at the very crucial point of the race. He tried his old trick of trying to steal the pole on the turns, a trick that has enabled him to win many races, but the other jockeys are now "on to his curves," as the baseball crank would put it. The last three or four times that Sloan has tried the trick he has been balked at it, and yesterday's experience will probably teach him that there are other boys who know a thing or two about riding race horses. Still, had Sloan succeeded in what he tried to do, it is doubtful if he could have won, for when it came to racing through the stretch Ben Ronald was far and away the better horse of the pair, and he was by no means all out at the end of the struggle, in which he beat Lehman a length, the latter ridden out to the last ounce. The rest of the field was beaten away off.

Typhoon won the opening sprint, at four and a half furlongs, from a field of a dozen, but Tard had a ride him hard all the way in order to make the victory certain. Octagon, the favorite, who was slow at the start, did not get well to going until the race was nearly ended, when he came on with such a rush in the last eighth as to beat all but Typhoon home, and was so close to the winner then that the backers of Typhoon nearly had an attack of nervous prostration.

Previous had a practical walk-over for the second race, leading all through the mile, with no one else able to make him run.

A field of a dozen two-year-olds ran in the fourth race, and at least a quarter of these were good things. But one of these could win, of course, and that one was Mr. Galway's Ethelbert, who came fast enough at the finish to beat out Rusher, who, with Jack Point, were seemingly to have the fight for the money between them, after The Diver had quit at the end of a half mile of the journey. Armament, who was heavily played as a sure thing, Sloan having the mount, could do no better than fourth, and a bad fourth at that.

Autumn had an easy victory in the last race, which was a run of five furlongs for two-year-olds. Formero, who had raced well in the West, was the medium of big play by the followers of Western horses. But a stable boy, E. Jones, was up, in order to get good betting against the animal, and as a result he was never in the race and a bad fourth when the dash was ended, both Lepida and Kirkwood, as well as Autumn, beating him all the way. It was another proof of the fact that it doesn't pay to trust stable boys to win races with "good things."

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Handicap. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, h. f., of which $125 to second and $75 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08¾.

1—Typhoon II., Bromley & Co.'s. ch. h., 4 years, by Topgallant-Dolly Varden, 127 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Taral)
2—Octagon, A. Belmont's ch. h., 4, 140, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Sensational, W. C. Daly's b. g., 3, 107, 40 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Sagacity, 3, 100, 12 to 1, (Songer;) Mainstay, 6, 117, 60 to 1, (Coyle;) Lambert, 5, 108, 8 to 1, (Irving;) George Boyd, 3, 106, 200 to 1, (Trask;) Hurl, 4, 97, 80 to 1, (Bergen;) Storm King, 4, 112, 15 to 1, (Spencer;) Charentus, 4, 100, 100 to 1, (Lewis;) Traverser, 3, 116, 4 to 1, (Doggett,) and Arbuckle, 4, 105, 30 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds. Purse $600, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:43.

1—Previous, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., by Meddler-Sunnyside, 126 pounds, 1 to 5 and out.(Sloan)
2—Decanter, F. R. & T. Hitchcock's b. c., 106, 20 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(O'Leary)
3—Boy Orator, Walter Key's b. c., 106, 6 to 1 and out.....(Hewett)

Reprisal, 104, Handpress, 92, Tams, 103, Sallush, 89, Nick, 103, Ruskin, 86, Dolando, 103, Captain Smith, 84, Zanone, 102, Howard S., 100, Ortoland, 98, Nuto, 95, X Ray, 92, Miriam Clare, 106, Lady Meddlesome, 106, Lyric, 106, Loiter, 106, Merry Heart, 106, Prosaic, 106, Birthful, 111, George Keene, 111, Ulysses, 111, Komurasaki, 106, Continental, 101, Ovida, 101, Dr. Sharp, 96, Her Own, 96, Rappahannock, 109, Sanders, 109, Jean Ingelow, 107, Tendresse, 107, Sir Christopher, 107, Subject, 107, Merry Heart, 107, Rossbourne, 106, Lipke, 106, Merry Heart, 106, Prosaic, 106, Birthful, 111, George Keene, 111, Ulysses, 111, Komurasaki, 106, Jean Ingelow, 107, Tendresse, 107, Sir Christopher, 107, Subject, 107, Merry Heart, 107, Rappahannock, 109, Sanders, 109, Continental, 101, Ovida, 101, Dr. Sharp, 96, Her Own, 96, Handpress, 92, Sallush, 89, Ruskin, 86, Captain Smith, 84

Won in a drive by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Parkway Handicap. One mile and a sixteenth.

Don de Oro, 126, Cleophus, 124, Royal Stag, 121, Sly Fox, 119, Semper Ego, 114, Mirthful, 111, George Keene, 111, Ulysses, 111, Komurasaki, 106

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Mr. Phinizy, 110, Tulane, 110, Ellerdale, 110, Extreme, 110, Muggins, 110, Jean Ingelow, 107, Tendresse, 107, Sir Christopher, 107, Subject, 107, Merry Heart, 107

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth.

Maximo Gomez, 113, Laudemann, 109, Mr. Baiter, 109, Rappahannock, 109, Sanders, 109

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Rotterdam, 106, Vigenta, 105, Imperator, 106, Leedsville, 106, Reprisal, 104, Tams, 103, Nick, 103, Dolando, 103, Zanone, 102, Continental, 101, Ovida, 101, Dr. Sharp, 96, Her Own, 96, Handpress, 92, Sallush, 89, Ruskin, 86, Captain Smith, 84

Won in a drive by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

To-day's Card at Gravesend.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Handicap. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Pillo	126	Howard S.	100
Ben Eder	119	Ortoland	98
George Keene	110	Nuto	95
Imperator	106	X Ray	92
Leedsville	102		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-old fillies. Five furlongs.

Chemisette	118	Miriam Clare	106
Ornamental	118	Lady Meddlesome	106
Requita	106	Lyric	106
Whiplash	106	Loiter	106
Avoca	106	Merry Heart	106
Lady Dora	106	Prosaic	106
Bettie Gray	106		

THIRD RACE.—Parkway Handicap. One mile and a sixteenth.

Don de Oro	126	Mirthful	111
Ornamental	118	Lady Meddlesome	106
Requita	106	Lyric	106
Whiplash	106	Loiter	106
Avoca	106	Merry Heart	106
Lady Dora	106	Prosaic	106
Bettie Gray	106		

FOURTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

Mr. Phinizy	110	Jean Ingelow	107
Tulane	110	Tendresse	107
Ellerdale	110	Sir Christopher	107
Extreme	110	Subject	107
Muggins	110	Merry Heart	107

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds. One mile and a sixteenth.

Maximo Gomez	113	Rappahannock	109
Laudemann	109	Sanders	109
Mr. Baiter	109		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Five and a half furlongs.

Rotterdam	106	Continental	101
Vigenta	105	Ovida	101
Imperator	106	Dr. Sharp	96
Leedsville	106	Her Own	96
Reprisal	104	Handpress	92
Tams	103	Sallush	89
Nick	103	Ruskin	86
Dolando	103	Captain Smith	84
Zanone	102		

Lord Dunraven Wins a Race.

LONDON, June 1.—At the first day's racing of the Manchester Whitsuntide Meeting to-day, Lord Dunraven's black colt Desmond won the Summer Breeders' Foal Plate.

This race is of 1,000 sovereigns, for two-year-old colts; the nominator of the winner to take 15 per cent. of the plate, and the nominator and owner of the second each to receive 5 per cent. out of the plate; entrance, 2 sovereigns.

Five horses ran. The distance was five furlongs, and the result in detail was as follows: Lord Dunraven's black colt Desmond, won; Marquis di Serramezzana's Musetta, second; the Lorillard-Beresford Stable's brown colt Dominic II., third.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

Eastment Secures a New Bondsman—More Indictments May Follow.

Edward Eastment, the City Works Department clerk who was indicted in Brooklyn for grand larceny, was yesterday surrendered by Barnett F. Reilly, one of his bondsmen. Charles M. Newins, formerly Chairman of the Republican General Committee, was substituted.

Among the witnesses before the Kings County Grand Jury yesterday were a number of Queens County officials and officers of the old City Works Department, and it is understood that they were called to testify in the Eastment case. This leads to the belief that more indictments in connection with the alleged frauds of Eastment will be found.

"DON'T WORRY" MOVEMENT.

Theodore F. Seward Speaks Before the Central Circle.

A band of about fifty members and friends of the Central Don't Worry Circle gathered at the circle headquarters, at 67 Irving Place, last evening to hear Theodore F. Seward expound the principles and relate the history of the "Don't Worry" movement, of which he is the originator and promoter. During his remarks he said:

"A large share of what we consider our troubles is imaginary and much of the rest we magnify by imagination. Give up the idea that worrying is a necessity. Worrying is often mistaken for planning. It is the worst sort of hindrance to true planning. Forethought is not to be confused with 'fearthought.' Avoid worry by realizing that it is as bad for the mind as poison for the body, by resisting it every moment and cultivating a spirit of gratitude in its place, and by cultivating faith in a Supreme Overruling Power and trusting life to its guidance. Yet let us remember that a lifelong habit is not to be driven away with a say-so. It requires constant application. I have found that the prominence given the phrase 'Don't worry' is very helpful. We must cultivate a perfect faith that God's plan is being perfectly unfolded."

After the address a gray-haired man who had been an attentive listener asked, in the case of a wife whose husband had gone to fight in Cuba, by what mental process she could free herself from worry for his safety. Mr. Seward parried the question and simply remarked: "It is a high attainment, and must be cultivated."

The Reciprocal Treaty with France.

Collector Bidwell received the following letter yesterday from Assistant Secretary of the Treasury W. B. Howell:

The department has just received official notice of a proclamation issued by the President establishing a reciprocal commercial agreement with France under which the rates of duty heretofore imposed on several articles are changed. The department holds that articles in warehouse under the effect of the treaty, Section 33, of the act of July 24, 1897, providing that all goods, wares, and merchandise under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose for which no permit of delivery has been issued, shall be subjected to the duties imposed by this act and to no other duty upon entry or withdrawal thereof. As the reciprocal treaty is effected under the provisions of Section 8 of the act of July 24, 1897, the laws of Section 33 will apply thereto.

Married at the Electrical Show.

Charles Sanford Merton of 343 Forest Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, and Jennie S. Gilmour of 38 India Street, Brooklyn, were married last night in the Moore Chapel, at the Electrical Show, Madison Square Garden. Mr. Merton and Miss Gilmour came to the wedding in electrical carriages from their homes. The Mendelssohn and Lohengrin Wedding Marches were played on a pipe organ run by an electric motor, and after the ceremony a phonograph played hymns for the crowd that was allowed to pass into the chapel.

Insurance Manager Resigns.

CHICAGO, June 1.—J. J. McDonald, General Western Manager of the Continental Fire Insurance Company in this city, and, perhaps, the best known insurance man in the West, has resigned and will be connected with the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford in a capacity not yet announced.

His resignation from the Continental took effect yesterday. George E. Kline, assistant to Mr. McDonald, will be appointed to the management of the Continental's interests in the West.

CHESS CONGRESS AT VIENNA.

First Rounds of the International Tournament Played.

VIENNA, June 1.—The International Chess Congress opened in earnest at the Vienna Chess Club in this city to-day when the first round of the tournament was played, in the following order:

Marco vs. Maroczy, Schlechter vs. Halprin, Showalter vs. Schwarz, Blackbourne vs. Lipke, Pillsbury vs. Caro, Janowski vs. Baird, Schiffers vs. Trenchard, Tarrasch vs. Burn, Alapin vs. Walbrodt, and Steinitz vs. Tschigorin.

Play was adjourned at 2 o'clock, when the following results were announced:

Pillsbury beat Caro, Janowski beat Baird, Tarrasch and Burn drew, and Steinitz beat Tschigorin.

Play in the other games was resumed at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

When time was called this evening it was found that all the ten games scheduled for to-day had been finished, and that the three American players, Steinitz, Pillsbury, and Showalter, had won their respective games, while the other American player, Baird, had lost. The results this afternoon were as follows:

Marco and Maroczy drew; Schlechter had to acknowledge defeat at the hands of Halprin; Showalter defeated Schwarz; Blackburne and Lipke divided honors; Schiffard and Trenchard drew, and Alapin vanquished Walbrodt. The scores of the players follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	1	0	Pillsbury	1	0
Baird	0	1	Schiffers	½	½
Blackburne	½	½	Schlechter	0	1
Requita	½	½	Schwarz	0	1
Caro	1	0	Showalter	1	0
Halprin	1	0	Steinitz	1	0
Janowski	1	0	Tarrasch	½	½
Lipke	½	½	Trenchard	½	½
Marco	½	½	Tschigorin	0	1
Maroczy	½	½	Walbrodt	0	1

OMAHA EXPOSITION OPENED.

Telegram of Congratulation from President McKinley—Great Civic Parade with 100 Bands of Music.

OMAHA, Neb., June 1.—Amid the music of a hundred bands, the cheers of 100,000 people, the blasts of many whistles, and the waving of innumerable flags, the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition was opened to-day by President McKinley, who at 1:56 P. M., Washington time, pressed the connecting electric button in the telegraph room of the White House.

The following telegram of congratulation was received from Mr. McKinley by the President of the exposition, Mr. Gurdon W. Wattles:

Washington, D. C., June 1, 1898.

Hon. Gurdon W. Wattles,

President Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition, Omaha, Neb.:

The cordiality of the invitation extended to me to be present at the opening of your great exposition is deeply appreciated, and I most deeply regret that public duties prevent me from leaving the capital at this time.

The events of the memorable half century which the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition commemorates are interwoven with the history of the whole Nation, and are of surpassing importance. The mighty West affords most striking evidences of the splendid achievements and possibilities of our people. It is a matchless tribute to the energy and endurance of the pioneer, while its vast agricultural development, its progress in manufactures, its advancement in the arts and sciences, and in all departments of education and endeavor, have been inestimable contributions to the civilization and wealth of the world.

Nowhere have the unconquerable determination, self-reliant strength, and sturdy manhood of our American citizenship been more forcibly illustrated. In peace or war the men and women of the West have ever been in the vanguard.

I congratulate the management upon its magnificent enterprise, and assure all who participate in this undertaking of the deep interest which the Government has in its success.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Everything contributed to the smoothness of the final hours of preparations, and nothing occurred to mar the occasion.

At 9:30 o'clock the great civic parade started on its march from the centre of the city to the grounds. The Marine Band from Washington led the splendid pageant, and 100 musical organizations from the various States of the middle West contributed to the occasion. The parade was three miles long, consisting of the officers and guests of the exposition in carriages, the semi-military organizations, and the secret societies of this and adjacent States.

Early the special trains had begun to unload their crowds, until the railroad men estimated that at least 100,000 people had arrived. These mingled with the citizens of Omaha, and formed one solid mass along the route of the parade for ten miles.

The Rev. Dr. Nichols of St. Louis opened the exercises with prayer. President G. W. Wattles, John L. Webster of Omaha, and John N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs delivered addresses.

This afternoon the Marine Band gave a concert at the grounds, and to-night a pyrotechnic display on the most elaborate scale enlivened the occasion.

PENNSYLVANA'S CONTEST.

All Three of the Republican Candidates for Governor Are Hopeful of Being Nominated.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 1.—The contest for first place on the State Republican ticket, which is to be nominated to-morrow, is spirited. Col. William A. Stone of Allegheny is still the favorite, with Charles W. Stone of Warren a close second. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia is making a strong fight, and will poll a large vote. Congressman William Connell of Scranton and ex-Congressman John Leisenring of Hazleton have withdrawn, and their delegates will go to one or other of the Stones. Connell's ten delegates and six of Leisenring's will vote for Col. Stone and the balance for C. W. Stone.

There has been little or no contest for the other places on the ticket. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin of Lebanon will be nominated for Lieutenant Governor, Gen. James W. Latta of Philadelphia for Secretary of Internal Affairs, Galusha A. Grow of Susquehanna and Samuel A. Davenport of Erie for Congress at Large, and Judge William Porter of Philadelphia for Superior Court Judge.

United States Senator Boies Penrose of Philadelphia will be temporary Chairman and Major Alexander McDowell, Clerk of the National House of Representatives, permanent Chairman.

There was an air of confidence about the headquarters of Col. Stone to-day that was very reassuring to his friends. Col. Stone says he will win on the first ballot, and that the opposition cannot form a combination to defeat him. The anti-W. A. Stone people have made numerous efforts to amalgamate their delegates in favor of his Warren neighbor, Stone, but every day the latter is as hopeful as his Congressional colleague. His managers said to-night that he would have 185 votes on the first ballot, or two more than are needed to nominate him. Mr. Wanamaker's managers are to-night claiming 110 votes for Wanamaker on the first ballot.

This has been one of the busiest days of Senator Quay's life. He has been besieged by friends of the two Stones importuning him for his potent support. To all he said that he has taken no part in the contest and would not. The Senator will return to Washington in the morning before the convention is called to order. The friends of the various candidates for Governor admit that it is in Senator Quay's power to nominate whomsoever he pleases, and that even if he did not try to influence the action of the delegates, his sympathies have been with Col. Stone.

CAPTAIN ARMS HIS SCHOONER.

Sails from Savanilla with a Cannon and Supply of Machetes.

Capt. Sansom of the steamer Adirondack, which arrived yesterday, said that at Savanilla he met Capt. Oram of the American schooner Belle Wooster, who asked him whether he had met any Spanish warships. He had been at Savanilla a month, he said, and was afraid to go out.

Capt. Sansom said to his colleague: "You are a fine Yankee to be afraid of the Spaniards."

These words made Capt. Oram angry, and he bought an old smooth-bore cannon, mounted it on the deck forward, and armed his crew with machetes and cutlasses. The following day, May 19, he sailed for Pensacola, Fla., vowing that he would sink the first Spanish ship that he met.

Patriotism on the West Side.

The first band concert of the season in Abingdon Square was given last night, and Rampone's Old Guard Band never played to more thousands nor had an audience that excelled in enthusiasm more than the great throng that gathered there. Patriotic music was down for three-fourths of the numbers of the generous programme, and "The Star-Spangled Banner," "America," and "Let Me Like a Soldier Fall," were given twice in every case, and more in some instances. Of course, no Abingdon Square concert would be complete without the presence of Miss Kittie Rampone. With an improvised chorus of over 500 children she sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," and its conclusion brought forth an outburst that was heard for blocks. Congressman George B. McClellan, Assemblyman John F. Mayers, Deputy Coroner Williams, and other politicians were present and made speeches.

To Compete with Rubber Trust.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 1.—There is a movement on foot in Milltown to establish there a rubber factory to be operated in opposition to the Rubber Trust. Milltown was built about the great Meyer Rubber Works, founded a generation or more ago by Christopher Meyer, and when the trust was formed the Meyer Company was closed down. A few of the Milltown people obtained work in the factory at this place, but the rest, some eight or nine hundred, have been without work. Mayor Evans, who was superintendent of the Meyer factory, and others are now endeavoring to start a new factory in Milltown to operate independently. Land and water rights have been donated free, and it is expected that the scheme will succeed.

Canalboat Captain's Wife Drowned.

The tug Purcell of Jersey City was employed yesterday to tow the canalboat E. H. McCullough from Perth Amboy, N. J., to Whitestone, L. I. Capt. David Maulson and his wife Hattie made their home on the boat. As the tow passed Robbins Reef Mrs. Maulson fell overboard and was drowned. The body was not recovered. Mrs. Maulson was thirty-six years old.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win Their Third Game from the Clevelands at the Polo Grounds.

TEAMS DID LITTLE BATTING

Winning Runs Were Scored Through McAllister's Wildness and Two Misplays—Meekin Pitched a Steady Game—Victory for Brooklyn.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	27	8	.771
Cleveland	24	13	.649
Boston	24	13	.649
Baltimore	18	13	.581
New York	20	15	.571
Pittsburg	18	15	.514
Chicago	17	19	.472
Philadelphia	15	17	.469
Brooklyn	13	19	.406
Louisville	12	28	.316
Washington	11	24	.314
St. Louis	12	25	.286

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Washington, 8; St. Louis, 3.
Washington, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Philadelphia, 4; Louisville, 1.
Boston, 8; Chicago, 1.
Baltimore, 4; Pittsburg, 1.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Chicago in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Cleveland in Boston.
Pittsburg in Philadelphia.
Louisville in Washington.

Other Games.

At Newark—Newark, 7; Paterson, 4.
At Toronto—Buffalo, 5; Toronto, 1.
At Worcester—Holy Cross, 11; Villanova, 6.
At Bethlehem—Lehigh, 7; Carlisle, 2.
Syracuse—Syracuse, 4; Springfield, 3.
At Amherst—Harvard, 11; Amherst, 3.
At Princeton—Princeton, 14; Georgetown, 3.
At Rochester—Montreal, 10; Rochester, 5.

There was not an exciting incident in yesterday's game at the Polo Grounds, which the New Yorks won by a score of 2 to 0, with the possible exception of the first half of the ninth inning, when the Clevelands managed to get two men on bases after one man had been put out. It was at this stage that Meekin showed rare coolness, for, although nearly every member of the Cleveland team was dancing about and shouting the Giants' pitcher never flinched, but retired Childs on strikes, which made two out. When Van Haltren pulled down Wallace's drive, which ended the game, everybody heaved a sigh of relief.

Van Haltren in the first inning was easily retired. Tiernan, however, worked McAllister for a base on balls, and soon after stole to second. Then Joyce was hit by one of McAllister's wild in curves. Both moved up a base, when Davis hit a sharp grounder to Tebeau and was retired. At this stage Childs fumbled Wilmot's slow grounder and Tiernan ran home, Joyce stopping at third. Wilmot started for second, and when the ball was thrown to McKean to head him off, Joyce made a dash for the plate. The ball was quickly returned to Kriger, but the latter failed to hold it, when Joyce upset him sliding to the plate. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Y.Halt'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Burkett, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	McKeon, ss.	0	2	0	2	1
Joyce, 1b.	1	0	11	0	0	Childs, 2b.	0	0	3	5	1
Davis, ss.	0	2	3	5	0	Wallace, 3b.	0	1	2	2	1
Wilmot, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Blake, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	5	2	0	Kriger, c.	0	0	4	1	1
Hartm'n, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	McAleer, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Warner, c.	0	0	3	2	0	Tebeau, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Meekin, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Miller, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						*Sockalexis	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	2	4	27	13	0	Total.	0	4	24	12	3

*Batted for McAllister in ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Stolen bases—Wilmot and Tiernan. Double plays—Warner and Gleason; Davis and Joyce, (2.) First base on error—New York, 1. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 5; off McAllister, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Joyce. Struck out—By Meekin, 2; by McAllister, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cleveland, 4. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

BROOKLYNS WIN AT LAST.

Dunn's Pitching and Two Misplays Defeated the Cincinnatis.

Dunn, the Brooklyns' pitcher, allowed the Cincinnatis only four scattered hits at Washington Park yesterday. Hill also pitched effectively, but two errors by Steinfeldt in the first inning gave the Brooklyns three runs and the game. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffith, cf.	2	0	3	0	0	Miller, rf.	0	0	1	0	1
A. Smith, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0
Shekard, lf.	1	2	4	1	0	Hoy, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
L'ch'ce, ss.	0	0	0	3	2	Holliday, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0	McPhee, 2b.	1	2	4	3	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	0	5	0	Corcoran, ss.	1	1	3	2	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0	Stein'dt, 3b.	0	1	0	3	2
Grim, c.	0	0	2	1	0	Peitz, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Dunn, p.	0	0	0	4	1	Hill, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals.	4	5	27	18	4	Totals.	3	4	24	12	3

Brooklyn	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	x	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Steinfeldt, McPhee. Double plays—Peitz and Beckley, Hill and McPhee, and Beckley; McPhee, Corcoran, and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Dunn, 2; off Hill, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Hallman, Hill, A. Smith. Struck out—By Dunn, 2; by Hill, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 4. Umpire—Mr. Heydler; Assistant Umpire—Mr. Cushman.

Washington, 8; St. Louis, 3.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Senators, by good batting and errors by the Browns, won both games easily. Score:

Washington	3	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	..	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Washington, 5; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Washington, 10; St. Louis, 6. Errors—Washington, 3; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and Farrell; St. Louis, Hughey and Clements.

SECOND GAME.

Washington, 9; St. Louis, 4.

Washington	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	1	..	—9
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Earned runs—Washington, 6. Base hits—Washington, 16; St. Louis, 7. Errors—Washington, 2; St. Louis, 4. Batteries—Washington, Evans and Farrell; St. Louis, Sudhoff and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Wood.

Philadelphia, 4; Louisville, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The Quakers this afternoon defeated Louisville for the fourth consecutive time, Orth's pitching was the only feature of the game. Score:

Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	..	—4

Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Louisville, 4; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Louisville, 3. Batteries—Louisville, Ehret and Wilson; Philadelphia, Orth and McFarland.

Boston, 8; Chicago, 1.

BOSTON, June 1.—The Chicagos were nearly shut out to-day in a featureless game. Woods was in the box for the visitors for three innings, and then gave way to Isbel, who did fairly well. Score:

Boston	1	1	4	0	1	1	0	0	..	—8
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—1

Base hits—Boston, 11; Chicago, 7. Errors—Boston, 3; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Bergen; Chicago, Woods and Chance. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Baltimore, 4; Pittsburg, 1.

PITTSBURG, June 1.—Pittsburg lost to-day's game in the seventh inning. The visitors made two hits and this, coupled with a wild throw, a base on balls, and a batter being hit, gave them the victory. Up to this inning the game was well played, brilliant fielding being the rule on both sides. Score:

Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	—4

Earned run—Baltimore, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 6; Pittsburg, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Hughes and Robinson; Pittsburg, Rhines and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Adams Treasurer of Harvard.

BOSTON, June 1.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College it was voted to-day to concur with the President and Fellows in their votes electing Charles Francis Adams, second, Treasurer, in place of Edward W. Hooper, resigned, to serve from July 1, 1898.

THE CANADIAN TREATY.

Statement by Sir L. Davies and Remarks by Mr. Foster in the Commons at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 1.—Sir Louis Davies, who returned from Washington to-day, stated in the House of Commons this evening, in answer to Mr. Foster, that the preliminary arrangements for a commission had been arranged, and all that was wanted was the sanction of Great Britain and the United States to the appointment of the commission, which would meet in Quebec and discuss all matters in dispute between both countries.

Mr. Foster congratulated Sir Louis, at the same time stating that the United States had not always looked with favor on Canada.

To this Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that it would be better not to discuss who was to blame in the past.

YOUNG MAGOWAN BRINGS SUIT.

New Jersey's Assistant Secretary of State the Defendant.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Frank A. Magowan, Jr., son of ex-Mayor Magowan, today instituted suit for $10,000 damages against Assistant Secretary of State Alexander H. Rickey.

Magowan was arrested some time ago on a charge of complicity in the robbery of Rickey's house. Several hundred dollars in money and some valuable papers were taken, the papers afterward being returned by mail to Rickey from New York.

Rickey's suspicion of Magowan was based on the fact that two experts claimed that the address on the envelope containing the returned papers was in Magowan's handwriting. The recent Mercer County Grand Jury failed to indict Magowan, and to-day's suit is the result.

PLAGUE SHIP AT SAMOA.

Schooner Sophy Sutherland Arrives with Fever and Scurvy.

APIA, Samoa, May 14.—The schooner Sophy Sutherland arrived here May 11 from the Solomon Islands with the passengers and crew in a horrible condition from fever and scurvy. The Sutherland left San Francisco in 1897 with a party of eleven prospectors and a crew of four to search for gold in the Solomon Islands.

While Florida Islands fever broke out, and the schooner sailed for Apia for medical aid. All the rest except two were too ill to move, and when the schooner reached Apia the Captain was the only one able to work. For days he worked the vessel alone. To add to the horrors of fever, scurvy broke out, and four men died at sea. They were named Kohn, Nicholson, Goldsmidt, and Dewitt. The survivors are in a hospital here and probably will recover.

REFORMED SYNOD IN SESSION.

Ninety-second Annual Convention Opened at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 1.—The ninety-second annual session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America was opened at 3 o'clock this afternoon in

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Shenandoah—8:15.
AMERICAN—Black Hussar—8:15.
CASINO—Erminie—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Banker's Daughter—8:15.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The White Squadron—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Amorita—8:20.
HERALD SQUARE—A Celebrated Case—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Electrical Show—2:00 to 11 P. M.
MANHATTAN—Way Down East—8:30.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—4:00 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

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MURPHY AND CROKER.

Quite the finest political tale of the year is that put forth by The Sun about the campaign plans of the Democrats in this State. Our neighbor declares that "for several months it has been one of the political secrets of the inner political temples of Washington, New York, and Albany" that the Tammany Democrats have in mind the nomination of EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., for Governor, and the election of RICHARD CROKER to the United States Senate if a Democratic Legislature is chosen.

If this is the real disposition of the Democratic leaders, we think that man would be a public enemy who should try to dissuade them from their purpose. MURPHY and CROKER should by all means head the ticket. They are intensely representative and perfectly typical. If the leaders of the party really believe that they ought to be elected Governor and Senator, respectively, then it is useless to hope for any better or purer nominations. If MURPHY and CROKER are set aside it will be for expediency's sake, not for principle, and two dummies of theirs will be the best we can expect in their places. Give us the principals. We want no clerks or underlings. Put up the bosses themselves.

Who can point out any reason, in politics or morals, why the Democratic Party should hesitate to run MURPHY for Governor and CROKER for Senator? The sort of politics they believe in and practice had a tremendous triumph in this city last Fall. The people of the greatest city in the country turned it over to Mr. CROKER to administer. They voted in his candidate with great eagerness and emphasis, thrusting violently into the background a candidate representing exactly the opposite principles who had had the temerity to challenge their favor and support. The election was a great personal triumph for Mr. CROKER. He wanted to run for Mayor himself. He returned from Europe possessed with that idea, and the most influential men in the organization labored strenuously and long before they could persuade him to renounce that mad ambition. It did look mad then. Does it now, after the vote of unlimited confidence which this big city gave him last Fall? We defy any person familiar with the rules of the game of politics to set up any valid objections on political grounds to an avowed canvass for the Senatorship by Mr. RICHARD CROKER. He is, in fact, the candidate naturally pointed out by the evolutionary course and tendency of events.

Senator MURPHY has been Chairman of the Democratic State Committee since 1887. Mr. CROKER publicly declares him to be the leader of the party in the State. Candor compels us to admit that under his leadership the party has gone to the dogs. He owed his seat in the Senate to the theft of the State Senate for which MAYNARD was held responsible, and MAYNARD'S defeat by 100,000 majority in 1893, followed by the election of a Republican Governor in 1894 and 1896 hardly render illustrious his tenancy of the leader's office. But if it must be said that some of the reverses suffered by the party under his direction, like that of 1896, were occasioned by forces beyond his control, so it can be said that the Democracy is regaining its strength and its majorities in New York, and he is still its leader. The ill-fortunes of the past, therefore, are no bar to his present ambitions. By the laws of politics he is entitled to the nomination for Governor if he wants it.

Morally, we favor the candidacies of MURPHY and CROKER in order that we may know where we stand in this State. If EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., is elected Governor of New York this Fall, then we shall know that the State has undergone a great change since the days when it raised such men as HORATIO SEYMOUR to the Gubernatorial chair. MURPHY'S election would be wonderfully and fearfully instructive as to the intelligence and morality of the electors. Why should we shrink from the test? If this is really a Murphy State let us not go on deluding ourselves with the belief that it is still a Tilden and Seymour State. MURPHY was so acceptable to the people of Troy that they elected him Mayor four times successively for a two years' term. Is it not worth while to know whether Troy, the town of MURPHY and "BAT" SHEA and Gov. BLACK, is really representative of the State? The error of supposing that we are a high-minded community, like Massachusetts, when in fact we are a community on MURPHY'S level, would lead us into all sorts of embarrassing predicaments. Let us find out the truth. Mr. MURPHY has been five years in the Senate. His acts of statesmanship in that period are two. He "held up" the Wilson Tariff bill until the collar and cuff duties had been fixed at rates satisfactory to himself and the Troy manufacturers of those articles, and he got his son appointed a Captain in the army. No words he has ever uttered in the Senate will be quoted against him in the campaign, for he has uttered none. He is undoubtedly available. We want to know if he is eligible—that is, if he can be elected.

The same reasoning applies to CROKER. Is this the kind of State that wants that kind of man to represent it in the Senate? If it is, the Senate and Assembly districts would send to Albany the kind of men who would vote for him next January. We know that this is an out-and-out Croker city. Is it a Croker State? We are really in doubt about it ourselves, and we see no reason why we should dodge the question. Even if it is answered in the affirmative, if MURPHY becomes Governor and CROKER Senator, shocking as such a result would appear to those who take thought only of the facts immediately before them, it would be salutary. With underlings of these men in these offices we should continue to stumble along in the darkness, and regeneration would not begin. After the bosses themselves were in office we should look for a reaction, a sudden and sharp awakening. The days are past when showers of sulphur and brimstone fall on communities that are given over to vileness. Their sins are their scourge, and the reforming spirit leaps up spontaneously within them or not at all. If it did not give a great jump in the community within a few months after MURPHY took his seat at Albany and CROKER at Washington, in the chamber where SILAS WRIGHT and MARCY once sat for New York, then that spirit is dead within the breasts of the people of New York.

It is possible that the Democratic leaders are wiser, if not better, than they are pictured to us by the Tammany gentlemen whose views have found their way into print. They may have no purpose to nominate either a boss or the tool of a boss for Governor. They may not favor the ambition which CROKER perhaps secretly cherishes. It may not be altogether foolish to hope that men whom all Democrats would support with pleasure and whom the State would view with pride in the high places of her service will be the candidates of the party for Governor and Senator. But if not, we decidedly favor MURPHY and CROKER.

A man who hangs forever on the edge of wickedness and debauchery, longing yet fearing, too weak morally to put Satan behind him and too irresolute to become a determined sinner, is a contemptible being here and deserves to be damned hereafter. But the fellow with a leaning that way who plunges boldly in and makes a beast of himself frequently becomes so disgusted that he presently repents and lives clean ever after.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW contributes to the current number of Harper's Weekly an account of the camp at Tampa, which is in effect, and indeed in form, an arraignment of the military authorities at Washington. The troops, according to Mr. BIGELOW, and his description is in this respect confirmed by other observers, are in a condition of unreadiness which is altogether discreditable to the staff departments of the army. They are not properly clothed, considering the work they will have to do, and even the work they already have to do in a tropical climate. They are not properly fed in view of the same consideration. The camp has not been properly arranged, or arranged at all, for their accommodation. "No staff officer prepares anything in advance for them. Regiments go off in any direction that suits them, looking for the nearest place where they may cook their pork and beans."

The various specifications make a severe indictment. Of course it is an indictment of the chief of the staff departments of the army—that is to say, of the Secretary of War. If the Quartermaster's Department or the Commissary Department is inefficiently administered, it is the Secretary of War who is to blame. It would be absurd to demand the same rapidity and precision in the mobilization of an American army that may be witnessed in the annual manoeuvres of the French or the German Army. There are many allowances to be made. But the men most fit to judge are the men who judge most severely, and who declare that, after all allowance has been made, the conduct of the War Department has been discreditable. It is nearly three months since all the money that the department needed to prepare for war was put at its service. The result, as Mr. BIGELOW sees it, is that there is not now, six weeks after the declaration of war, "a single regiment fit to take the field."

Why should Gen. ALGER desire to remain in a place in which he can do the country no service and himself no credit? The talents of a first-rate man of business are needed at the head of the War Department. The Secretary is himself a highly successful man of business, and has accumulated a large fortune by his business. Unfortunately it seems that by inveterate habit he regards public office not from the point of view of business, but from the point of view of politics. Hence his lamentable failure. If he had conducted his private business as he conducts the War Department, by employing men without reference to their fitness for the work in hand, instead of being a millionaire he would be a bankrupt. Fortunately for him, and unfortunately for the country, it is not at the expense of his private bank account, but at that of the public Treasury, that he is trying his experiment of appointing amateurs over the heads of professionals to do professional work, and that, as Mr. BIGELOW puts it, "there are to be seen at Tampa manifold evidences of the incompetency of the staff department in the persons of "staff officers, who are strutting about in new uniforms when they ought to be whistled out of camp as frauds."

Even if the Secretary were not really as well as nominally responsible for this condition of things, it would remain true that his chances of usefulness in his office have disappeared. He has completely lost the confidence of the army, and it is impossible that he should regain it. Why should he continue to embarrass the President and endanger the country by retaining a place from which he can derive nothing but discredit?

THE FUTURE OF SPAIN.

Spain cannot be said to have in its Legislature any organized body of politicians to whom could be applied the English term, "her Majesty's Opposition." The conception is peculiar to England as the phrase is. A minority, differing from the majority only on questions of policy, agreeing with it cordially in attachment to the country and its form of government, always keeping in view the responsibilities it will have to assume the moment it forces the rival body to give them up—this exists nowhere else in the same degree of development as in England, and hardly exists elsewhere at all.

The minority in the Legislature of Spain is made up of fragments, two at least of which contend not for a change of Ministry alone or of policy, but for a change in the very form of government. Of these the Carlists are the strongest in the character, energy, and skill of their leaders, and they have the decided advantage of singleness of purpose and direction and of something like party discipline. But they are few in number; their chief is not a commanding personage in any sense, and the memories of his house are an obstacle to his success that only a very strange combination of circumstances could overcome. The Republicans, though men of some talent, are divided among themselves, are weak in will, and without any efficient support in public opinion. No one doubts that if, in a sudden upheaval, they could secure the establishment of a nominal republic, it would promptly be followed by some form of military rule, either that of a dictator or that of a Military Committee. Acting for the present in opposition, there are, besides these two groups, the so-called Conservatives, of the more extreme type, led by Señor ROMERO Y ROBLEDO. They occupy a curious ground. They are intensely anti-American, and clamor loudly for the vigorous prosecution of the war. But they are, in reality, responsible both for the war itself and for the utter incapacity of the country to prosecute it vigorously. It was the terrible cruelty of their own agent, WEYLER, in Cuba that brought on the war; it was their corruption and imbecility that on the one hand wasted the immense expenditure of money and life in Cuba without suppressing the insurrection, and, on the other hand, left Spain with a numerous but feeble navy and with her entire fighting machinery stolen bare of arms and munitions. Obviously, though they may aid in the overthrow of the Sagasta, or nominally Liberal, Ministry, they are in no condition to rescue the country from its pitiable situation.

The only hope for Spain now lies in making peace on the best terms it can command, and the sooner the peace is made the better will be the terms she can get. Is there any leader who sees this and has sufficient force of character and intellect to secure a majority in the Cortes for that painful but really beneficent policy? It is impossible to say, but our latest advices from Madrid indicate that such a leader may yet be found in Señor SILVELA. He has a reputation for ability and honesty, and while he has urged the most vigorous war policy practicable he has not concealed his belief that it must be war for the honor of the country, not for ultimate victory. He has made known also his detestation of the corruption and greed that have reduced Spain to her present plight. In our Madrid correspondence published yesterday morning a prominent member of the Silvela group—it is as yet hardly a party—was reported as saying that Cuba had always been "a drag on Spanish resources," "draining it of its money and its best blood," and that "it would be a godsend when the last connecting link is broken." If these are the views of Señor SILVELA—as they probably are—they indicate that he has at least the foresight and the independence of judgment necessary to a leader who can rescue Spain. If he has also the personal force needed to unite or quell the opposing factions he may be able to open to his country a future of solid prosperity and real progress. No people would be more gratified, could that be done, than those of the United States.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE ARMY.

An order issued yesterday from the War Department dispels the fear that the President might be induced to allow the organization and forwarding of skeleton regiments, with new officers, to reinforce regiments already enrolled which were not filled to their maximum strength. The order is that providing that the volunteers obtained under the second call shall be employed to form, for each regiment already in the field, twelve companies of the greatest number allowed by law, before new organizations are authorized or accepted.

Our Washington correspondent yesterday estimated that the effect of such an order would be to absorb in the existing regiments some 42,000 of the volunteers required by the second call, leaving only 33,000 from all the States to be incorporated in new organizations. There can be no sort of question that this is the method of recruiting that is best adapted to promote the efficiency of the army. There is not and there never has been any question upon this point. The question has been between military efficiency on the one hand and "politics" on the other. If with every new call there were to be appointed for every thousand men called for a "full line" of green field officers, the patronage of Governors, members of Congress, and so forth would be greatly extended.

The President deserves the highest praise for resisting the pressure that must have been put upon him to increase the army in the least efficient and most wasteful way by making every new levy the occasion of distributing in every State a fresh lot of commissions. The pressure must have been very great. How great one can judge from the fresh illustrations. One is the response of the Governor of West Virginia to a demand for the filling of a regiment from that State which was 300 men short of its proper strength, a demand to which that Chief Magistrate is reported to have replied that he could not comply with it, but that he could send another regiment equally deficient in privates, but fully equipped with officers. The other is the ridiculous project, to which we have already called attention, of Senator PETTIGREW to upset the organization of the army and authorize a special regiment by way of furnishing a job, in the form of a Colonelcy, to a friend and constituent of his own.

Such, however, is the effectiveness of timely courage that there are already signs that the political pressure will be relaxed, now that the President has shown the firmness to resist it. Everybody knows that the political method of recruiting the army is incompatible with its highest efficiency, even those who are interested in that method. It may safely be assumed that the organization of the army for the war is now complete, that vacancies in its offices will henceforth be filled by promotion, and vacancies in the ranks by forwarding men to join the existing organizations. The President's courage has relieved the army and the country from a serious danger.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Disinclination to wear a livery, once carried by Americans to the point of refusing as a matter of personal honor and dignity to wear any uniform at all except those which indicated service of the Nation in a military or naval capacity, seems now to have almost disappeared. The change of sentiment has been constant for many years, but only when some whole class of employes was suddenly ordered into a special dress has it attracted much attention, and to-day most people if asked if they have noted the number of distinctive costumes on our streets will hear in the question only a reference to the many soldiers who are moving about the city. We have almost forgotten that, besides policemen, letter carriers, and firemen, who were among the first to put on "badges of servitude," and who have forgotten how reluctantly they did it, we have the employes of the elevated and surface roads, whose threats to revolt against this form of tyranny are well remembered, and armies of street sweepers and other municipal employes, messengers, watchmen, janitors, and elevator boys. When to this by no means exhaustive list is added the multitude of "servants," strictly so called, who dres in a livery more or less accurately modeled on those worn in monarchical countries, a considerable part of the American population is included. Does this imply a lowering of pride and self-respect? A few old-fashioned enemies of aristocratic ideas may say so, but in reality no harm has been done. On the contrary, there has been a marked gain in economy, efficiency, convenience—and honesty. It is the improvement, not the deterioration, of the times, that has removed the old stigma from liveries. The dignity of labor is recognized now, and nobody cares how many people know that he or she earns a living at this or that trade. Classes are impermanent, and a uniform is as easily changed as garments of any other sort. It says nothing of the wearer's origin or of his future, so nobody objects to it—very much.

—In declaring that they will appropriate money for an adequate display at the Paris Exposition, the Spaniards in all probability are only whistling to keep up their own courage, but if they do make a desperate effort and carry out the promise, what intensely interesting exhibits they will supply! There isn't a country in Europe, perhaps not in the world, where objects picturesque curious, and antique—objects perfectly well adapted to catch and chain the attention of an exposition throng—can be found as easily as in Spain. A collection of her officials, for instance, would illustrate the Middle Ages far better than the few bits of battered armor that England can furnish, and what are the relics in Nuremberg Castle beside the implements, shining with recent use, which the jailers at Montjuich might send? Spain is indeed the land to fill the cabinets of museums, and the French will be unwise if they do not encourage the Spaniards to do their best.

—England's discontent with its telephone service is becoming acute, and immediate action of some sort is expected with the object of remedying the existing abuses. The English metropolis, like New York, complains that its telephones cost too much, and it has the added grievance that its telephones work very badly, and the same state of affairs is reported from all over the country. Representatives of the London County Council recently met with delegates from nineteen other cities and discussed the matter at great length. Then resolutions were adopted. The first affirmed the principle that the telephone service was so much in the nature of a monopoly that it ought not to be left permanently in the hands of a private company. Another explained that England did not utilize the telephone for business and private purposes to nearly the same extent as other nations, owing to excessive charges and an inefficient service. The proposition that "in the event of the Post Office being unable to take over the whole telephone service of the country, it is practicable and advisable that municipal authorities should be empowered to provide such service in their respective localities," excited some opposition, but it was adopted. Other resolutions on which the delegates agreed were to the effect that the only practical difficulty in the way of a municipal telephone service was the practical monopoly of the present company; that it was just and expedient that steps should be taken to protect the public against that monopoly and its effects; that it was inequitable that in consequence of the watered capital of the company the Council should have to buy at the enhanced price caused by that swollen capital; that Parliament should decide that no extension of the license should be granted to the company; that municipal licenses should not necessarily be terminable in 1911; and that such licenses should only be terminable on the payment by the State of the outlay on the undertaking; and that the power of breaking up the streets which was claimed on behalf of the National Telephone Company, acting through the Postmaster General, was a gross interference with the rights of municipal authorities.

PERSONAL.

—Returned to Paris from Madrid, the place to which a searcher after information absolutely accurate, and opinions obviously disinterested, in regard to the Maine disaster, would naturally go, M. JULIEN VIAUD, alias PIERRE LOTI, has written for Figaro an article, which France will doubtless accept as freeing Spain from any complicity in that great tragedy. Indeed, it may well be that his revelations will lead to a turning inside out of American beliefs, for not only does he present many facts wholly new to us—and we are a people highly appreciative of facts—but he utilizes, in making his statement of the case, the marvelous literary style whose influence over sensitive minds has been demonstrated more times than a Philistine has patience to recall. Did not the possession of that style—and seven adjectives—enable M. VIAUD to neglect utterly his professional duties as a naval officer, and to travel free all over the world at the expense of a nation little noted for sentimentality in money matters? Was he not able to persuade the guardians of Young Persons that those tender creatures could safely read a book describing in detail how M. VIAUD bought, adored, and then abandoned, a particularly gentle Japanese maiden? It is even so, and none can say what will be the consequences of his new tale about the Maine. He begins by saying that carelessness aboard the warship caused her destruction. Then come the proofs. The vessel, just before the explosion, was cleared for action; her powder magazines were wide open, and in them were melinite and a greenish explosive of unknown composition. Fifteen of the twenty officers were absent, attending a banquet, and nobody was on watch. One of the officers said later, before witnesses, "I feared an accident of this kind, for smoke had been coming out of the hold for an hour." In summing the whole matter up, M. VIAUD declares: "In any other navy a court would have been appointed to inquire into the responsibility of the commander. A commission, to be sure, was appointed to investigate the matter, but under the responsibility of the commander himself! In these conditions, how could impartial conclusions be expected?" How, indeed! No wonder the Queen Regent has decorated this gallant and able defender of her—salary.

—So great was the wisdom evidenced by the appointment of Mr. STRAUS to be Minister to Turkey that there is danger of forgetting how unwise was the selection of his immediate predecessor, and therefore of imagining that our diplomatic system has improved more than is really the case. This should not be taken as an intimation that Dr. ANGELL is not a most estimable man, or that he is incompetent to represent the United States worthily at Constantinople. The intention is only to recall the fact that he took the position for the avowed purpose of attending to some business in that part of the world, which, if not exactly private, was that of an organization in which the Government had no direct interest. Having settled that business, he has resigned, just as he said he would—and the Nation pays the bills. This was not commendable; it is charitable to call it absurd.

—The Pope had the highest admiration for GLADSTONE, whom he regarded as the greatest Englishman of modern times, and during the illness of Mr. GLADSTONE his Holiness followed the daily bulletins recording the condition of the great statesman with the keenest sympathy. His death is the occasion of great grief to the Pope, who feels that he will follow Mr. GLADSTONE at no distant date. The Pope has on several occasions told Mgr. ANGELI, his private secretary and confidant, that he would die soon after the death of one of the great ones of this century—that is, after the death of either Queen VICTORIA, Mr. GLADSTONE, or Prince BISMARCK. It was therefore with great caution that Cardinal RAMPOLLA broke the news of Mr. GLADSTONE'S death to him. The news reached the Vatican about 11 o'clock, while the Pope was at mass. After mass Cardinal RAMPOLLA entered the Papal apartment and shortly afterward informed the Pope, who said "Requiem eternam dona eis Domine," to which the Minister replied "Amen." His Holiness was much affected. Later he requested to be kept daily informed of the health of Queen VICTORIA and Prince BISMARCK. His mind is running on his own end, and a frequent remark of his to Mgr. ANGELI is, "Remember that Pius IX. ascended to heaven a month after VICTOR EMMANUEL."

CURRENT NOTES.

The Chicago ordinance requiring that lights shall be seen on vehicles in the streets at night excepts bicycles, wagons, mail carts, and other wheeled vehicles used by letter carriers.

* * *

A burglar who broke into a baker's shop in Montreal the other night found only 32 cents as plunder, and in desperation took a single bite out of every pie and cake in the shop, thus rendering them all unsalable.

* * *

The Illinois Society of Colonial Dames of America has presented to the Chicago Historical Society three prized old manuscripts, two of them written by Gov. Aubry of Louisiana in 1756 and 1758, when Illinois was included in the territory known under the name of Louisiana.

* * *

A State law of New Hampshire, enacted a few years ago, requires the Trustees of savings banks and savings institutions to call in the books of depositors every third year for examination and verification by some person or persons other than the bank's Treasurer or his clerk.

* * *

The police force of Milwaukee, Wis., has a full brass band, composed exclusively of policemen, and claims it to be the only one of the kind in the United States. The hardest task was to get a good drummer. All the men had strong lungs, but deft fingers were found to be scarce.

* * *

California people are much puzzled to know why a Populist member of Congress should have sent thither, under his frank, several bags of old public documents, some being reports dating as far back as 1886, just at the time the mails were being weighed to see what compensation should be paid the railroads for carrying them.

A STANDING ARMY?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was my privilege during our civil conflict to live next door to the war Governor of Pennsylvania, and the events that are rapidly succeeding each other at the present time bring vividly before me the scenes of those days. The outburst of enthusiasm that followed the President's first call for troops was such as the world had never before witnessed. "Work was suspended in all industrial institutions. The drum and fife resounded through the streets, while cities and towns, villages and hamlets, farms and factories vied with each other in their generous outpouring of men and treasure." Our Union was imperiled, and this grand uprising was to preserve intact and unsullied the Government that had been purchased by the sacrifices and sufferings of our fathers.

The conflict of to-day has been entered upon not only to extend the sacred boon of liberty to a cruelly oppressed and downtrodden people, but to heal their sick, to feed their hungry, and clothe their naked. The same noble enthusiasm that impelled our forefathers and fathers to "rush to the front" has gathered together another grand army, who are ready to brave the perils of pestilence and dangers by land and sea in a war for justice and mercy.

"War is an accumulation of horrors," said one of the Generals of our civil conflict, and the present war has not only its peculiar phases, but complications have arisen that involve unforeseen delays and difficulties. The public is growing impatient over these delays, and remedies are being suggested and discussed in every part of our land. A few evenings ago I watched the smoke ascending from the "finest brand of cigars" as it enveloped the luxurious chairs and elegant furniture of a library in one of Madison Avenue's palaces, while the occupants discussed the causes and remedies of our difficulties. The speakers waxed eloquent while describing the negligence of our Government in not providing a standing army and competent navy for emergencies, and painted in glowing colors what might have been accomplished if we had had a sufficient force of well-drilled soldiers and sailors.

A lady sat reading beside the portière that separated the library from the drawing room. She closed her book as the discussion grew heated, and, pushing back the silvered hair from her forehead, she waited for a pause. When it came, she bent forward and contrasted our country with those that possessed standing armies, and described the wars that had dragged their weary length—some for thirty, some 10r forty, and some for eighty years. She described the mercenaries that had fought in these wars and the demoralization that had followed in their track. Then her color rose as she told of the volunteers of our civil conflict. Her voice grew tremulous as she described what she had seen, and we knew as we listened that we were in the presence of one who had soothed the last hours of many of our dying patriots.

One by one the company dispersed, and, picking up the book that lay beside the portière, I saw it was "Life's Battle Won," and the following passage was not only marked, but still moist from freshly fallen tears: "Washington was transformed as if by magic into a great receiving camp, and a military administration rapidly established upon a basis which proved to an astonished world that the power of a nation is not in its standing army and navy, but in the hearts of its people, and in the love that is willing to sacrifice life itself to maintain its integrity. In that fierce and protracted struggle one of the grandest lessons we learned was that in a righteous cause, the better the man the better the soldier. And the slave who had so long cowered beneath the lash was not the only bondsman upon whom our noble volunteers conferred the blessed boon of liberty, for the private soldier, who down through the ages had learned the bitterness of military despotism, carved for himself a name that proved—

"'The rank is but the guinea's stamp;
The man's the gold for a' that!'"

J. W. D.

Praise That Is Evidently Sincere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a Republican of the strictest sort, it may seem curious that I have become a constant reader of your daily. I have found THE TIMES, so patriotic, so sound, and enlightened during these times of war, that I must express to you my profound gratitude for the position of THE TIMES. I am surprised at the breadth, learning, and soundness of THE TIMES'S editorials. I regard THE TIMES to-day by far the ablest of the great New York dailies. I feel like thanking God for THE NEW YORK TIMES of the present.

HANNIBAL SMITH,
Watertown, N. Y., May 30, 1898.

SAYS THE FRENCH DISLIKE US.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has just been called to an article in The Herald to the effect that Americans are as welcome and well-treated in Paris now as they ever were. I left that city less than two weeks ago, after a sojourn there of some seven weeks, as buyer for a Cincinnati firm. I do not doubt that the distinguished owner of The Herald, who has lived many years in France, is regarded by the French as one of themselves and treated with all the consideration which that people entertain for the possessor of great wealth, but it is different with less fortunate Americans. My wife and I staid at the Hotel Jacob, on the south side of the Seine. At the table d'hôte dinner there were twenty-two people, all French, except ourselves and one Englishman. When we first went to the hotel, the general impression was that we were English, and we were treated very courteously by all; for, although the French are bitterly jealous of the English, they have a very wholesome appreciation of the fact tnat a war between Great Britain and France would inevitably end most disastrously for the latter, which would lose all her colonies, besides having her commercial prosperity well-nigh destroyed.

When, however, it became known that we were Americans, a decided change took place in the bearing of our neighbors toward us. It is impossible for a Frenchman to treat any one with dignified coldness, and if he dislikes one he manifests it in a display of so-called French wit—esprit Français. This was our experience. But, as French wit is always strongly tinged with indecency, (owing, I suppose, to the pronounced sensuality of the French character,) it would have been exceedingly unpleasant for me had my wife been able to understand the double meaning of the remarks that passed around the table. Fortunately, she is a poor French scholar, and I was thus able to regard with amused indifference the petty malice and ill-feeling manifested by our neighbors.

Taking courage, however, from my silence, which they probably attributed to timidity, they grew more and more aggressive, and, finally their remarks upon American women became so grossly insulting and indecent, (in spite of the presence of a considerable number of French ladies, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy this display of French wit, and contributed some share to it), that I took up cudgels for my countrywomen; whereupon, an explosion of wrath burst forth. All the French men and women alike, seemed to lose their heads, and indulged in cries and screams of hysterical indignation against us unlucky Yankees. I, however, naturally maintained my position, and, to my considerable satisfaction, I received a solid support from the solitary Englishman, who sat opposite to me. As I weigh some 185 pounds, and as my English ally was a man of six feet and athletic build, we had, of course, no physical fear of the excited little Frenchmen, some twelve in number, with their hysterical cries and frantic gesticulation. Our experience was amusing, but it did not tend to support the view of those who maintain that the French are fond of Americans. However, among the business classes in Paris I met with proper treatment, for the French merchants and tradesmen are very anxious not to lose sight of the Yankee dollar.

Before closing, I must add that during ten days' stay in Germany I was everywhere treated with courtesy and kindness in spite of the general impression that Germans are hostile to us.

GEORGE C. GORHAM, Jr.,
Of Cincinnati.
New York, May 31, 1898.

Learned Chimney Sweeps with Silk Hats.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

In Switzerland the chimney sweep is an official personage. He is the employe of the commune, receiving a fixed salary, his actions controlled by the Government, and he himself holding on by the back straps to the car of State. He is also, as many tourists will have noticed, one of the few sons of the Helvetian republic who on Sundays and week days sports a tall silk hat. This he wears with dignity, but it is generally brushed the wrong way. On his official tour he takes it off blandly, and informs the householder that he is "empowered by the State to inspect his flues." In the canton of Grisons recently the post and title of ramoneur communal was opened to competition. The salary was £32 a year, and the candidates were numerous. But the strange thing was that they were mostly village schoolmasters from Italy. A painful sign of the times in that unrestful land. "Better," says L'Italia del Popolo, "be a chimney sweep in Switzerland than a schoolmaster in Italy." But L'Italia del Popolo has recently been suppressed.

"COMMENCE" AND "BEGIN."

From The Buffalo Commercial.

THE NEW YORK TIMES suspends hostilities with Spain while it criticises Secretary Long for using the word "commence" instead of the good old Anglo-Saxon word "begin" in his congratulatory dispatch to Admiral Dewey. This scrupulousity recalls the niceness of the First Lieutenant in "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," who, it will be remembered, "was so neat he stopped in the battle to wash his feet."

From The Meriden (Conn.) Republican.

Some people are never satisfied. Now THE NEW YORK TIMES wants to know why Secretary Long used the word "commence" instead of "begin" in his now famous dispatch to Admiral Dewey. Well, what difference does it make? The dispatch did the business. Admiral Dewey knew the meaning of "commence," and he commenced at once, and didn't stop till he finished.

From The Boston Herald.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is mounted on its hypercritical hobby again. This time it wants to know why in the name of Harvard culture Secretary Long makes use of the word "commence" instead of "begin" in his otherwise admirable dispatch to Admiral Dewey. THE TIMES ought to know that they don't begin at Harvard. They commence.

NUGGETS.

The Office Boy Fixes Things.

"Mr. Jenkins, I've got an uncle, a brother, and two cousins in this war."

"I see; you're fixing to get off to a baseball game every time we hear rumors of a battle."—Chicago Record.

A Suggestion.

"Could you suggest some suitable badge for our 'Don't Worry' Club?" asked the typewriter boarder.

"How would a pine knot do?" asked the Cheerful Idiot.—Indianapolis Journal.

Encouragement.

He (feeling his way)—I—I wish we were good friends enough for you to—to call me by my first name.

She (helping him along)—Oh, your last name is good enough for me.—New York Weekly.

Why They Are Absent.

"I wonder what has become of Coxey's army? Why isn't it taking part in this war?"

"I understand that the members refuse to enlist because they can't go in a body and so preserve their identity."—Chicago News.

A Warning.

Clotilde—He only married her fer her bicycle. He wanted it ter learn ter ride on. After marriage he found out dat her bicycle suit wuz only a bluff and she never had a wheel in her life.

Madeline—Ah, w'ot a warnin' dat is never ter love anybody fer anything except love. —Judge.

IF PA WAS RUNNIN' THINGS.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

I wisht my pa was runnin' things down
there at Washing-tun;
I bet you then the fur would fly and that
we'd have some fun!
Why, he'd of had the Spaniards licked at
least a month ago,
Because they's nothin' he can't do, and
nothin' he don't know—
And if you don't believe me, you jist come
around, some day,
And hear him talk a little while, that's all
I got to say!

Pa says that Dewey, he's the boy!—Just
suits him to a T!
"Old George," says pa to me and ma, "is
the Admiral for me!
If I'd been there instead of him, that day
he had his fight,
I'd sailed in jist the way he did and licked
'em out of sight!
I wisht we had him over here to put in
Sampson's place—
There'd be some fightin' then, instead of
jist a sailin' race!

"I can't see fer the life of me," says pa to
me and ma,
"Why Miles don't go ahead and swat old
Blanco on the jaw!
If I'd of been in Miles's place, do you know
what I'd of done?
Why, I'd of gone a month ago, and had
'em on the run!
By George! it's lucky for the dons that I
ain't President,
Or Spain 'u'd be a total wreck to-day, I'll
bet a cent!

"Them boards of strategy's all right fer
runnin' county fairs,
Or layin' plans for puttin' up preserves or
cannin' pears,
But oh," says pa to me and ma, "them
fools in Washing-tun
Don't know no more about a war, or how
it should be run,
Than you do or the man that's s'posed to
be up in the moon!—
If I was President I'd end this foolin'
mighty soon!

"I'll bet," says pa to me and ma, "if I'd
of had the fleet
That Sampson's got the dons would not
have found no safe retreat!
I'd batter down Havana and I'd sail across
the sea,
And begin bombardin' Madrid, by the
jumpin' jimmanee!
I wouldn't wait a minute nor go foolin' on
the way,
But I'd sail right in as Dewey sailed, up
through Manila Bay!"

I wisht my pa was runnin' things down
there in Washing-tun;
I bet you then the fur would fly and that
we'd have some fun!
They wouldn't be an hour nor a minute,
day or night,
But what the bulletins would say we'd won
another fight,
And if you don't believe it jist you come
around some day,
And hear him talk a little while—that's all
I got to say!

ALASKA SCHOONER LOST

The Jane Grey Founders Ninety Miles West of Cape Flattery.

THIRTY-FOUR PERSONS PERISH

Vessel Was Bound from Seattle to Kotzebue Sound with Sixty-one Persons on Board—The Survivors Taken to Victoria, B. C.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 1.—The schooner Jane Grey, which sailed from Seattle for Kotzebue Sound on the 19th of May with sixty-one persons on board, foundered Sunday, May 22, about ninety miles west of Cape Flattery, at 2 o'clock in the morning while lying to, in a moderate gale, under foresail. Ten minutes after the alarm was given she lay at the bottom of the ocean with thirty-four of her passengers. The remainder succeeded in embarking in a launch, and reached this city this afternoon.

Following is a list of the survivors: John Johnson, Springfield, R. I.; C. W. Wilkinson, San Francisco; C. Weston, Skowhegan, Me.; A. C. Kinsbury, Boston; Erminio Sella, S. Beachetto, A. Ceria, and H. Wachter of Pilla, Italy; P. J. Davenport, Harrisburg, Penn.; Gen. Hiller, Harrisburg, Penn.; J. H. Coutre, Hartford, Conn.; C. J. Reilly, Hartford, Conn.; W. S. Weaver, Murray, Penn.; George R. Boak, Hughesville, Penn.; G. H. Pennington, Snohomish, Washington; C. H. Packard, Snohomish, Washington; E. O. Ingraham, L. M. Lessey, J. E. Blackwell, Silas Lovingood, Charles E. Chord, and M. F. Roberts, all of Seattle. Crew: Capt. E. E. Crockett, Mate John Hansen, Charles Olsen, cook; Albert Johnson, assistant cook, and Seaman Charles Carlson.

Those lost are Signor Gaia and Signor Besseta, Italy; "Jack" Lindsay, Everett; W. H. Gleason, W. A. Johnson, W. J. Smith, C. G. Smith, P. C. Little, C. W. Young, and W. D. Millan, Seattle; Horace Palmer, Lebanon, Ohio; F. G. Saulsbury, Minnesota; A. B. Dunlap, Dwight, Ill.; B. D. Ranney, Mexico City; B. E. Snipe, Jr., Seattle; John M. Stutzman, Westfield, N. Y.; E. M. Taylor, F. S. Taylor, and B. S. Spencer, California; W. B. Doxey, Edward Kister, F. W. Ginther, B. S. Frost, W. F. Levering, William Otter, O. F. McKelvey, C. Brown, C. C. Aikins, N. Hedelund, Charles Williams, and V. C. Gambel, wife, and child, missionary on St. Lawrence Island, in Bering Sea. One other, name unknown.

E. M. and F. S. Taylor of California are sons of S. P. Taylor, a wealthy paper manufacturer of San Francisco.

It is possible that there may be four or five more survivors whose names cannot be ascertained.

A Family Dies Together.

The Jane Grey's passengers were prospectors, with the exception of the Rev. V. C. Gambel, a missionary who, with his wife and child, was on his way to St. Lawrence Island in the Bering Sea. He refused to place his wife and child on board the launch, saying: "The vessel is doomed, and we will die together."

Among the prospectors was a party of sixteen, headed by Major Ingraham, who were outfitted by Prince Luigi of Italy for a two-years' prospecting trip in Alaska. Of this party the only survivors are Major Ingraham, L. M. Lessey, C. H. Packard, and G. H. Pennington.

The survivors of the passengers suffered a great deal of privation, and for thirty hours their only food was a sack of prunes and a sack of turnips from the ship's stores. Sufficient water was caught by spreading a tarpaulin during a rainstorm.

On the news of the disaster and the expected arrival of the survivors from Victoria caused a large crowd to gather at the dock in this city. Carriages were waiting, and when the City of Kingston landed the survivors they were all carried to their rooms, or to the residences of friends. The few that could be seen had not recovered from the shock, and consequently could not give a good account of the disaster. They were unable to account for the vessel's springing a leak and sinking so suddenly. They were warm in their praise of the work done by Capt. Crockett at the time of the foundering of the vessel.

Capt. Crockett's Story.

Capt. Crockett gives the following account of the wreck:

"We were lying to, to mend our foresail. A moderate gale was blowing and the seas were running high. I had gone to bed and was sound asleep when the cry of 'Man awakened me with the announcement that something was wrong. I arose at once and found the vessel leaking. A hurried investigation showed that she would soon sink, and I at once notified the passengers of the situation. Most of them were asleep underneath the deck. A scene of confusion then took place, and it is impossible for me to give any detailed account of the events that followed. The darkness added to the confusion. The Jane Grey carried two lifeboats and two launches. I at once ordered the boats lowered. The first lifeboat was swamped. The launch Kenoma, belonging to the Ingraham party, was successfully lowered.

"At this time the Jane Grey was almost under water. A heavy sea struck her, throwing her on her beams. There was no time to launch other boats. The water was over her hatches and every one below was certainly drowned. Those on deck, however, got in the launch. A sack of prunes and one of turnips was hurriedly taken from the ship's stores, and this was the only food we had till we reached Vancouver Island.

Eight or Ten Disappeared.

"As the launch drifted away from the almost submerged schooner we saw eight or ten men standing on the lee rail clinging to the rigging. Soon they disappeared from sight. Two of them, John Johnson and C. Reilly kept afloat by clinging to bundles of boat lumber. Two hours after they were picked up by our launch, making twenty-seven in all, we had with us. It is just barely possible that there will be four more survivors.

"Before the Jane Grey disappeared under the waves we thought we saw the second launch that was on board, with four forms near it. They were so indistinct that we were not sure. They seemed to be getting into the launch. We improvised a sail and paddles after drifting thirty hours in the launch, finally landed inside of Rugged Point, Kynquot Sound, on Vancouver Island, eighty miles from the scene of the wreck. A fire was built on the beach, and we made a meal on roasted muscles. We had eaten nothing since the night before the disaster, excepting the sack of prunes and turnips which we threw into the launch. We got our drinking water by spreading out a tarpaulin in the driving rain.

"An Indian who chanced to come along informed us that the village of Kynquot was but six miles away. We went there and found the sealing schooner Favorite becalmed, and arrangements were made to carry our party to Victoria. We reached there just in time to catch the steamer for Seattle."

The Jane Grey was a schooner of 1,000 tons burden. She was built in Bath, Me., in 1887. She was owned and operated by McDougall & Southwick of this city. Outside of the miners' outfits she carried no cargo.

Customs Officials Indicted.

JUNEAU, Alaska, May 27, via Victoria, B. C., June 1.—The steamer Elder arrived here from Sitka, bringing the news that the United States Grand Jury now in session at Sitka has returned indictments against the following customs officials at Skaguay: T. J. Floyd, Deputy Collector; J. L. Hartman and T. A. Marquam, Inspectors. They are charged with smuggling whisky into Alaska.

Dames of the Revolution.

The Dames of the Revolution, of which Mrs. Edward P. Steers is President, were entertained at a luncheon yesterday given by Mrs. Agnes K. Murphy Mulligan, at her residence, Villa Fairmount, in Tremont. It was the anniversary of Mrs. Steers's wedding, and it was the first time Mrs. Mulligan had met the Dames since her election. The party took a drive through Bronx and Van Courtlandt Parks, and visited points of historic interest.

VANDERBILT-DRESSER WEDDING

Civil Marriage Performed in a Town Hall in Paris—Church Nuptials To-day.

PARIS, June 1.—The civil marriage of Miss Edith Stuyvesant Dresser to Mr. George Vanderbilt took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon in the Town Hall of the Eighth District of Paris, on the Rue Anjou. The Deputy Mayor officiated. There were fifteen persons present. The witnesses were Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. Hamilton McKay Twombly, Mr. Daniel Leroy Dresser, and Mr. John Nicholas Brown of Providence. There was no marriage contract whatever, and the ceremony lasted only fifteen minutes.

Mr. Vanderbilt presented 150 francs to the three clerks of the Town Hall, and he also contributed 2,500 francs for the use of the orphans of that district, for which, at the conclusion of the ceremony, the Deputy Mayor expressed his thanks.

The religious ceremony will take place tomorrow in the American Church, on the Rue Alma. The best men will be Messrs. W. B. Osgood Field, Joseph Howland Hunt, Count Antoine Sala, Rutgers Leroy, and Frank Andrews.

The bridesmaids will be Miss Florence Reid and Miss Daisy De Montsaunit.

BRAZILIAN TREATY WITH PERU.

It Defines the Limits of Territory and Customs Duties.

LIMA, Peru, June 1, (via Galveston, Texas.)—A treaty as to the limits of territory and customs duties between Peru and Brazil has been concluded. The protocol will shortly be submitted to Congress.

An official organ of this city publishes the text of the protocol between Peru and Chile, and the paper adds it can guarantee the approval of the protocol by Congress.

BIG RIOT NEAR BOMBAY.

Five Hundred Mohammedans Attack the Police.

LONDON, June 2.—The Bombay correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"There has been a serious disturbance in connection with the Mohurrum procession at Bandora, ten miles from Bombay. Five hundred Mohammedans, who were taking part in the procession, were ordered to stop. They refused and attacked the police. The head constable was fatally injured, and several others received severe injuries. Fifty arrests were made before order was restored.

SAMUEL PLIMSOLL DYING.

The Friend of Sailors and Originator of the Famous Mark.

LONDON, June 1.—Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, known as "the sailors' friend," originator of the famous "Plimsoll's Mark," to prevent the overloading of ships, is said to be dying at Folkestone.

He was at one time President of the National Amalgamated Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and is the author of "Our Seamen," and "Cattle Ships." He was born at Bristol in 1824 and went into Parliament for the express purpose of helping the sailors.

HUMBERT AND THE POPE.

German Report that the King Wrote to the Pontiff.

LONDON, June 2.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"A Rhenish paper publishes a doubtful report that King Humbert recently wrote the Pope, complaining of the attitude of the Clerical party during the recent riots, and reminding his Holiness that 'it is the Italian monarchy which really protects the Vatican.'

"The Pope, it is said, replied, repudiating the attitude of some of the Clerical organs, and expressing the hope that such unhappy occurrences would not be repeated."

TACNA'S AND ARICA'S FATE.

Spain Will Decide the Controversy Between Chile and Peru.

BUENOS AYRES, June 1.—A dispatch from Lima announces the publication there of the protocol, signed on behalf of Peru by Senhor G. E. Billinghurst, First Vice President of Peru, as to title to and future control of the Provinces of Tacna and Arica, which has long been a subject of dispute between the Chilean and Peruvian Governments.

According to the terms of the protocol, the whole question will be submitted in the first instance for decision to the Spanish Government.

Other advices say that the message of President Errazuriz to the Chilean Congress on the subject is pacific.

FRENCH CHAMBER REOPENED.

Another Ballot Must Be Taken to Elect a President.

PARIS, June 1.—The Chamber of Deputies was reopened to-day with a big attendance of new members, and the galleries were filled. The House proceeded to the election of a President. The candidates were MM. Deschanel and Brisson, the latter being the former President. M. Deschanel, a former Vice President of the Chamber, was the Government's candidate.

The balloting resulted in a majority of 1 for M. Deschanel, the vote standing 277 for M. Deschanel and 276 for M. Brisson. The narrow majority caused an uproar, the Radicals loudly claiming that a bare majority of one did not invest M. Deschanel with adequate authority. An angry clamor, accompanied by the banging of desks, ensued, and the temporary President was obliged to suspend the sitting without the matter being settled.

The Chamber subsequently decided upon a reballot for President of the House.

NOW DANA ESTES & CO.

Estes & Lauriat of Boston Changes its Firm Name.

BOSTON, June 1.—An important change is announced in the book publishing business of Boston, resulting in the dissolution by mutual consent by one old and familiar firm, and the reorganization of its members as the partners in two new concerns. The one that passes out of existence has for many years done business under the name and style of Estes & Lauriat, at 299 and 301 Washington Street, and consisted of Dana Estes, Charles E. Lauriat, Jr., Isaac R. Webber, Frederick R. Estes, Eugene C. Belcher, and Francis H. Little.

Their successors are the same, with the exception of Mr. Lauriat, Jr., and Mr. Webber, who retire, and the new firm name is Dana Estes & Co. Their place of business will be 196 Summer Street, where they will carry on a publishing and book selling business. They have purchased all of the stock, publishing plant, contracts, and rights of the old firm, and have assumed all of its contracts and liabilities.

Messrs. Lauriat and Webber have associated with them Charles E. Lauriat, Sr., Dana Estes, George W. Morse, J. W. F. Parsons, and John C. Lane, and have been incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts as the Charles E. Lauriat Company, with a paid-up capital of $50,000. The officers are: President—John C. Lane; Vice President and General Manager—Charles E. Lauriat, Sr.; Assistant General Manager—Isaac R. Webber; Directors—All the incorporators. They will continue the retail book business of the late firm at the old stand.

A Hospital Garden Party.

The Ladies' Association of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital of West Harlem gave a successful garden party for the benefit of the hospital yesterday afternoon at Walnut Grove, adjoining the residence of Mrs. J. Hood Wright, in West One Hundred and Seventy-third Street. The old mansion which stands in the grounds was artistically decorated, and a chicken and waffle supper was served from 6 to 8. Scattered about the grounds were booths in which candies and refreshments were served. In the Klondike booth the visitors paid for the privilege of digging into a sand pile. There were plenty of nuggets, but they were not all gold. Music was furnished by the Hungarian Band, and there was dancing in the evening.

WEDDINGS OF EARLY JUNE

Miss Nina Larre Smith and Chester Burnell Duryea Married at Trinity Chapel.

REV. DR. VIBBERT OFFICIATED

Many Members of European Aristocracies and Prominent Society People of This City Among the Invited Guests—Other Marriages.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Chapel, at 15 West Twenty-fifth Street, was the scene of a wedding yesterday afternoon which was of interest to society in this city and abroad. The bride was Miss Nina Larré Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin W. Smith of 25 West Thirty-fourth Street, and the bridegroom was Chester Burnell Duryea, son of Gen. and Mrs. Hiram Duryea of 80 Madison Avenue. The rector, the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, performed the ceremony at 4:30 P. M. The church was decorated with palms and white roses.

Just before the ceremony the full surpliced boy choir marched from the altar to the rear of the church, singing the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin," and after meeting the bridal party there turned and preceded it to the chancel, still continuing the song. The ushers, who immediately followed, were George Stuart Smith, brother of the bride; Harry Duryea, brother of the bridegroom; Frank W. Duryea, the bridegroom's cousin, and E. Ellery Anderson, Jr.

Miss Millicent Duryea, the bridegroom's sister, who acted as maid of honor, followed, wearing white silk crêpe over pink silk, with gold appliqué, and carrying a shower bouquet of pink roses. The bride came next, on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore ivory white satin and old point lace and carried a silver-bound prayer book. Her veil was of old point lace, completely covering a long train, and had been worn by three generations of brides before her. At the chancel she met the bridegroom, attended as best man by Julius T. Lay, son of the ex-United States Consul at Ottawa, Canada, and a nephew of Levi P. Morton.

The betrothal service took place on the first step of the chancel, and the marriage ceremony was solemnized before the altar. It was followed by the choir's singing of "Oh, Perfect Love." For the bridal recessional "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden" was sung. The wedding reception took place at the Cambridge, 2 West Thirty-third Street. Mrs. Franklin W. Smith wore a lavender and white gown of changeable moire. Miss Hiram Duryea was gowned in gray.

The bridal gifts were noteworthy. Mrs. Eugene Kelly sent a handsome bracelet of sapphires and diamonds and the Marquis de Villalobar of the Spanish Legation at Paris sent a fan, and following note:

"My best wishes for a no end of happiness and bright future from your devoted Spanish enemy, but ever sincere friend and obedient servant."

Mrs. Maxwell-Scott of Abbotsford, Scotland, niece of the Duke of Norfolk, who brought out the bride in English society, also sent a gift. The bride's mother gave her six dozen silver pieces, which once belonged to the Empress Eugenie, and which the latter gave to her confidante, the Countess Ratazzi, upon the fall of the Empire.

Gen. Duryea, the bridegroom's father, commanded the old Duryea Zouaves, and organized the Starch Trust, with a capital of $30,000,000. Mr. and Mrs. Chester B. Duryea will spend this month at the Adirondack camp of Gen. Duryea on Blue Mountain Lake, and then will travel in this country. Their home will be in New York.

The list of guests invited to the wedding included Sir Sydney Waterloo, ex-Lord Mayor of London, and Lady Waterloo; the Duke of Norfolk, Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, Lord and Lady Lothian, Sir Herbert and Lady Naylor-Leyland, Count Franz von Bismarck, Prince and Princess Lowenstein of Berlin, Baron Uechlitz, Chamberlain to Emperor William of Germany; Prince and Princess Bernadika of Russia, Marquis of Villalobar, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sturgis, Thomas Biddle, and Mr. and Mrs. George V. Cresson of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Stickney, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Philip L. Livingston, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Dr. John Jay, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Gen and Mrs. J. Frederic Pierson, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt.

Day—Pope.

Some 2,000 people filled the Roman Catholic Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, at noon yesterday, to attend the wedding of Miss Pauline Martindale Pope, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Pope of Stuyvesant Square, and Joseph Paul Day. The Rev. Father J. P. O'Callaghan of the parish, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Father Hughes and the Rev. Father McSorley.

Palms and lilies of the valley prevailed in the church decorations. A chorus of eighty choir boys preceded the bridal procession. The ushers were J. Monroe Taylor Pope and Charles Fairfield Pope, brothers of the bride; Charles Freeborn and Brothers Rush. Christopher C. Day was his brother's best man. The bride wore white satin and point d'Alencon lace, and carried lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Helen B. Smith, wore white organdie over pink silk, and carried Jacqueminot roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Mary L. Day, the bridegroom's sister; Miss Lelia Larendon, Miss Geraldine Howes, and Miss Mildred Quenn, wore white organdie over pale rose, and carried Mrs. Pope's roses and sweet peas.

A wedding reception, breakfast, and dance in Delmonico's large ballroom, followed the ceremony. Ex-Chief Judge Charles Andrews of the Court of Appeals, the Rev. James Taylor, President of Vassar College; Commissioner Phelan, the Rev. Father Hughes, the Rev. Father O'Callaghan, and Bernard Naughton made speeches of congratulation. Among the other guests were Commissioner Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Curry, and Dr. and Mrs. O'Neil. Music was furnished by two orchestras.

Mr. Day belongs to the Democratic, Catholic, New York Athletic, and Manhattan Athletic Clubs. He and his bride will spend a portion of their honeymoon in Canada. Their home will be in this city.

Harrison—Pruyn.

ALBANY, June 1.—Miss Elizabeth Cooper Pruyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis S. Pruyn of this city, was married to Mitchell Harrison of Philadelphia in St. Peter's Church yesterday at noon. The church presented a beautiful appearance. There were arches of white and pink sweetpeas, intermingled with feathery asparagus and smilax spanning the doorways and forming a canopy over the central aisle. This aisle to the chancel was converted into a floral avenue, and the chancel was a bower of green and bright colors, which threw off an exquisite fragrance. The ushers were William Catherwood, Robert Coleman Drayton, Dr. John Kearsley Mitchell of Philadelphia, Lawrence E. Emberlee of New York, Francis Lansing Pruyn, brother of the bride, and Cooper Nott Lansing of Albany. The maid of honor was Miss Anna Lansing. The bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Woodwill of Philadelphia, Miss Harrison, cousin of the bridegroom, of Philadelphia; Miss Henrietta Yates of Schenectady, Miss Edith Embree of New York, Miss Jessie McElroy, and Miss Ellen Herndon Arthur, daughter of ex-President Arthur of Albany.

The bridegroom was attended by Mr. George Frazier of Philadelphia as best man. Bishop Potter of New York and the Rev. Dr. Battershall of St. Peter's performed the Episcopal nuptial ceremony.

Radley—Muschenheim.

Miss Emma Muschenheim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Muschenheim, was married yesterday afternoon to Mr. Ignatius Radley, Jr., at the residence of the bride's parents, Fort Tryon Terrace, Washington Ridge Road, near West One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb of the West End Collegiate Church, in the presence of about 200 guests. The bride wore a gown of white satin, with court train, trimmed with duchesse lace. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, and her tulle veil was caught with a circle of rubies and diamonds, a gift of the groom. Miss Jeanne C. Currie was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Clementina Benito and Miss Helen E. Robinson. Miss Delphina J. McEntyre, a niece of the groom, was the flower girl. William Henry Heller was best man, and the ushers were John Edward Kelley, Henry Green Currie, C. Otto Toussaint, and Henry Francis Radley, brother of the groom. A reception, which took the character of a garden fête, followed the dinner of the bridal party. The spacious grounds were beautifully illuminated with electric lights, and supper was served in a pavilion overlooking the Hudson.

Smith—Thompson.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—At Grace Protestant Episcopal Church at noon to-day Miss Mildred Maude Thompson, daughter of Mrs. James Madison Thompson, was married to Edward Livingston Smith of New York. The church was elaborately decorated with palms, ferns, lilies, and daisies, the effect being green and white, the hunting colors of the bridegroom, who is a noted horseman and is Master of the Ballston Hunt. The Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell, rector of the parish, performed the ceremony.

The bride entered the church with her brother, James Madison Thompson, by whom she was given away. There were four bridesmaids—Miss Juliana Cutting of New York, Miss Dorcas Bradford of Springfield, Mass.; Miss Louise Bonsal, and Miss Julia Whiteridge of Baltimore. George T. Smith, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Edmund Randolph, Gordon Paddock, William Laimbeer, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., and Roland Smith, all of New York, and John A. Manning of Saratoga were the ushers. Following the ceremony a breakfast was given at the residence of the bride's mother.

Among the guests were Miss Smith, the groom's mother; Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tayler, Miss Knowlton, and Patrick Collier, all of New York.

Johnson—Kissam.

A large number of South Orange society people witnessed the marriage yesterday afternoon, in the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, of Miss Della McDaniel Kissam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Kissam of Montrose, to Joseph A. Johnson of Ardmore, Penn., by the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, D. D., of this city, assisted by the rector of the church, the Rev. Lewis Cameron. The church was profusely decorated with palms and Spring flowers. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Charlotte Snyder Kissam, as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Elizabeth Craig and Miss Mary Johnson of Ardmore, and Miss Lulu Holley of this city. The bride's dress was of white brocaded satin, with point lace trimmings, and she carried bridal roses and wore for ornament a diamond sunburst, the gift of the bridegroom. Misses Nathalie Kissam and Lorraine Kitching, little nieces of the bride, attended her as flower girls. Paul Winters Morris of Bridgeport, Conn., was the best man, and the ushers were Albert W. Kissam, Henry S. Kissam, James B. Kissam, and William A. Kitching of this city, and Fred W. Atterbon and George P. Dickinson of Philadelphia. A reception at the residence of the bride's parents, in Scotland Road, followed the ceremony.

Stephenson—Henry.

At Grace Episcopal Church, Orange, N. J., yesterday afternoon Miss Katherine S. Henry, daughter of Mrs. Lewis B. Henry, and Robert S. Stephenson were married by the Right Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Bishop Coadjutor of Connecticut, assisted by the Rev. J. Franklin Carter of Fall River, Mass., and the Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler, rector of the church. The bride, whose gown was of white satin, carried an ivory prayer book, and was attended by two little pages—Norris S. Oliver of Philadelphia and Henry L. Jones of East Orange—in addition to her six bridesmaids, who were Miss Amy L. Stephenson, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Anne B. Clapp of East Orange, Miss Grace D. Holt and Miss Fannie Irvin of this city, Miss Mary L. Parmele of Fredericksburg, Va., and Miss Ethel M. Lockwood of Syracuse. Walter T. Stephenson, a brother of the bridegroom, was best men, and the ushers were Lewis C. Henry J. Schermerhorn Henry, and William R. C. Stephenson of East Orange, Ernest Greene of Brooklyn, H. W. Goodrich of Nutley, and Henry Dunnell of Providence, R. I.

After the ceremony a small reception to relatives and immediate friends was held at the residence of the bride's mother.

White—Lewis.

BERRYVILLE, Va., June 1.—Miss Ella Johnson Lewis was married this afternoon to James McKenney White in Grace Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Wall. The ushers were C. M. Taliaferro, W. F. Taliaferro, T. Van Wyck Dubois, Robert Henry, and Rider Henry of New York, Edward N. White of Baltimore, W. T. Lewis, and George Washington Lewis. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise Travers Lewis and Miss Emily Conte McCormick of Berryville. The bride was given away by Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken, N. J.

Among those present were Miss Gossler of New York, Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens and Bayard Stevens, Hoboken; Mrs. F. B. Whiting of Roanoke.

Mr. White is a son of James McK. White of Baltimore and is connected with the firm of Hoeninghaus & Purviss of New York, importers of silks. The bride is a daughter of the late George Washington Lewis of Monterey, Va., who was a brother of the late E. P. C. Lewis of Hoboken and a great-grandson of Betty Washington. Mrs. White also is a granddaughter of Reverdy Johnson of Baltimore, Minister to England under President Johnson, and also is a grandniece of the late W. H. Travers of New York.

Profumo—Cavagnaro.

Miss Colomba Rosa Cavagnaro, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Cavagnaro of 16 Macdougal Street, and Luigi Profumo, were married yesterday evening in St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, 153 Sullivan Street. The Rev. Father Anacletus de Angelis officiated. The bride and all her attendants were Normal College girls. The college colors, lavender and white, were used in the costumes of the maid of honor, Miss Victoria Louise Cavagnaro, the bride's sister, and the bridesmaids, Miss Adelina Cavagnaro and Miss Brunhilde Grassi. The bride wore white satin, duchesse lace, and chiffon, and carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Otto J. A. Grassi was best man, and John M. Cavagnaro, brother of the bride, and Frank Cavagnaro, were ushers. The wedding reception was held at at the Hotel Campodoglio, 154 Bleecker Street. The bride's father is a Vice President of the West Side Savings Bank, and well known among Italians in this city. Justice Wauhope Lynn, Councilman Ryder, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Gandolfi were among the guests. Mr. Profumo is a son of Raffaele Profumo of Genoa, Italy.

Heilmann—Greenebaum.

Miss Ray Greenebaum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Greenebaum of 612 Third Avenue, was married to Nathan Heilmann, in Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Avenue, at 5:30 P. M. yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Gabriel Hirsch, pastor of Congregation Shaarai Berocho, 138 East Fiftieth Street, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore white satin and point lace, and carried a Prayer Book. Her cousin, Miss Miriam Greenebaum, was maid of honor. Miss Ida Bach, Miss May Heilmann, Miss Birdie Witte, Miss Belle Fish Platt, Miss Belle Kraus, Miss Daisy Lewis, and Miss Birdie Simon were bridesmaids. Ellis Joseph acted as page. The best man was Henry Ulmar. The ushers were Joseph Heilmann, brother of the bridegroom; Herman Greenebaum, brother of the bride; Solomon Solomon, Louis Warself, Fred Salsberg, and Abraham Meyer. Mr. and Mrs. Heilmann will live in East Fiftieth Street on returning from their wedding trip.

Sweet—Gunther.

The marriage of Miss Amy Gunther daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Gunther of Yonkers, to Clayton Manning Sweet of this city took place at the country residence of the bride's parents on Jerome Avenue last evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Alexander B. Carver, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Ernestine Gunther, as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Julie Waring of Yonkers, Miss Thalia Westcott of this city, and the groom's sisters, Miss Mabel and Lucy Sweet of Newburg. Charles E. Wells of this city was best man, and the ushers were Frederick G. Le Roy of Tarrytown, Marcus T. Reynolds of Albany, Edward Hatch of this city, and Charles V. Gunther, brother of the bride. Among the guests were Archbishop Corrigan and the Rev. Father Connelly.

Metzger—Boehm.

The wedding of Miss Mina Boehm, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Boehm of 41 West Eighty-ninth Street, and David Metzger took place at 6:30 P. M. yesterday in Delmonico's large ballroom. The Rev. Dr. Kaufmann Kohler, pastor of Temple Beth-El, officiated. The bride was given away by her father, and attended only by the sister of the bridegroom, Miss Emily Metzger. Arthur Metzger was his brother's best man, and the ushers were George A. Boehm, brother of the bride; Moses Stern, August Boehm, Charles Jacobson, Harry Vogel, Henry Smith, Sidney New, Abraham Bijur, Henry Boehm, and Charles Kranich. Miss Rosie Coon was flower girl and Herbert Seligman flower boy. A supper and dance followed the ceremony. Mr. Metzger is a member of the firm of Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, and belongs to the Freundschaft Club.

Stebbins—Worth.

Miss Carolina Tischner Worth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Worth, of 57 Irving Place, Brooklyn, and George Waring Stebbins, organist of Emanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn, were married last evening at the church, by the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone, the pastor. Miss Katherine Worth Butler of Buffalo, N. Y., a cousin of the bride, served as maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Annie Elizabeth Perring, cousin of the bride, and Miss Elizabeth Lambert of Brooklyn. Walter Edward Worth, a brother of the bride, acted as the best man, and William Howell Edwards, Henry Albert Carley, Henry Price, and Herbert Swain Worth, were the ushers. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins will spend their honeymoon in Europe, after which Mr. Stebbins will continue his musical studies in London and Paris.

Coggeshall—Osborne-Pidcock.

The wedding of Mrs. Nellie Osborne-Pidcock of Union Street, Brooklyn, daughter of the late Joseph Freeman Osborne of Clarksburg, West Va., and Dr. Henry Tisdale Coggeshall of this city took place at noon yesterday in the First Presbyterian Church, at Clarksburg. The bride's only attendants were her nieces, Lillian Osborne and Frances Faulkner Pidcock, who served as flower girls. The groom was attended by Francis Oliver of Brooklyn, as best man, and the ushers were Robert Linn Osborne, a brother of the bride; Lieut. Cuthbert of the Annapolis Naval Academy, Camden Sommers, and Frank R. Moore of Clarksburg. Dr. and Mrs. Coggeshall will reside at 102 East Fifty-seventh Street, this city, and will be at home on Mondays after June 12.

Worth—Long.

A fashionable wedding was celebrated in Holy Cross Episcopal Church, Plainfield, N. J., last evening, when Miss Sara Louise Long, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Eli Long, was married to George Cockiet Worth. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. Logan Murphy before a large assemblage of friends and relatives. The bridesmaids were Misses Annie Murphy, Daisy Elisberg, Willah Van Deventer, and Margaret Long. The maid of honor was Miss Laura Long, sister of the bride. The best man was Dr. Eli Long, brother of the bride. The ushers were David Lenox and Kerr Fox of New York, and Percy Long and Clarence L. Murphy of Plainfield. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents after the ceremony.

Nichols—Crewzbaur.

Miss Grace Crewzbaur, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Crewzbaur of 911 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, was married last evening to Harley De Witt Nichols, also of Brooklyn, in St. Mark's Church, Bedford Avenue and South Fifth Street. The Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Haskins, pastor of the church, officiated. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Carrie Crewzbaur, as maid of honor, and Miss Florence Marshall of Brooklyn served as bridesmaid. R. Walter Crewzbaur, a brother of the bride, was best man, and the ushers were Edward P. York, Walter Lindsay, William Drake, and William T. Palmer. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

Lockwood—Tolfree.

William Hart Lockwood of Montclair, N. J., and Miss Lillian Frances Tolfree, daughter of Francis Tolfree of Orange, N. J., were married last night at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Orange, the Rev. J. M. Meeker officiating. Miss Margaret C. McCormack of New Brunswick was maid of honor, and Stuart Maxwell of Montclair was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Ada Moore of Newark, Miss Belle Hanchett of Falls Village, Conn.; Miss Katherine Lonergan of Orange, and Miss Bessie Lockwood of Montclair. The ushers were Albert Miller, Joseph Howe, and Albert Barnes of Montclair and Frederick D. Wallace of this city.

McGrath—Fecke.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Fecke and William G. McGrath were married at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Alphonsus, 812 West Broadway. The rector, the Rev. Father Greiner, assisted by other priests, officiated. Charles M. Fecke, the bride's brother, was best man, and Miss Ella J. McGrath, the bridegroom's sister, was maid of honor. A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Fecke, 42 Grand Street. Mr. McGrath is a member of the Sagamore Club and President of the Sylvan Literary Society.

Burgess—Gleason.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert William Gleason, 182 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, was the scene of a pretty pink and white wedding last evening, when their daughter, Miss Ida May Gleason, and Charles Milton Burgess were married. The Rev. Dr. John L. Ray, pastor of the Central Baptist Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Margaret Flood of Newark, N. J., attended the bride as the maid of honor. H. J. Rippel was the best man, and the ushers were Dr. Bussenshutt, Lieut. Lange, Franklyn Ellery, and Oscar H. Svenson. At the conclusion of the ceremony a reception was held.

Duckman—Scharlin.

The wedding of Miss Rebecca Scharlin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Scharlin of 158 Henry Street, and Dr. Moses Duckman of this city took place yesterday evening in Vienna Hall, East Fifty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue. Nimon C. H. Scharlin, brother of the bride, acted as best man, and the ushers were Abraham Levy and David Duckman, brother of the bridegroom. A supper for some 300 guests followed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Philip Klein, pastor of Congregation Ohab Zedek, 172 Norfolk Street.

Scruton—Arnault.

The marriage of Sidney Bellerby Scruton and Miss Lillie Leonie, daughter of Mrs. Claire Arnault, took place last evening at the home of the bride's mother, Wood Ridge, N. J. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry C. Ladd, rector of Grace Church, Rutherford, N. J. The groom was attended by William Scruton. The bridesmaids were Misses Regina Chardon and Florence Rohde. The maid of honor was Miss Lucie Arnault, sister of the bride. Mr. Scruton is connected with THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Moody—Miner.

Miss Amelia D. Miner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Miner of 347 Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, and Sewell E. Moody, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Moody, were united in marriage last evening at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Mr. Davidson, pastor of the Bay Ridge Methodist Church. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Lillian Moody, as the maid of honor, and the groom's brother, Harry Moody, was best man. Arthur Constant and Brooks Betts were the ushers. A reception followed.

Crowell—Van Arsdale.

A pretty June wedding took place at noon yesterday at the home of the Rev. N. H. Van Arsdale, Hackensack, N. J. The contracting parties were Louise W. Van Arsdale and Christie B. Crowell, Superintendent of the Brattleborough, Vt., Water Company. The father of the bride performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. H. N. F. Jones of Bayonne, the bride's uncle. Miss Esther Crowell and Cressie Van Arsdale were the bridesmaids. N. W. F

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Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

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NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
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CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

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BANKERS.
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY,
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
38 WALL STREET.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking
REORGANIZATION.

The undersigned Committee gives notice that it has formulated and adopted a plan for the reorganization of the property, and calls upon holders of bonds and stock of the Company to deposit their securities with the depositaries of the Committee, The Mercantile Trust Company, New York, and the Deshler National Bank, Columbus, Ohio, on or before June 30, 1898, after which date no securities will be received.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained on application to THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN T. TERRY,
LEVI C. WEIR,
FRANK K. STURGIS,
JOHN G. DESHLER,
HENRY W. PUTNAM, Jr.,
Committee.

SEWARD, GUTHRIE & STEELE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Sec'y, 120 Broadway.
New York, May 19, 1898.

NOTICE
OF THE
Adoption of Plan of Reorganization ARIZONA CANAL COMPANY— ARIZONA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the bondholders and certificate holders of the Arizona Canal Company and the Arizona Improvement Company, held on the 23d day of May, 1898, at the office of the New York Security and Trust Company, in the City of New York, the plan of reorganization of the said Arizona Canal Company and the said Arizona Improvement Company, dated April 18, 1898, as prepared by the Bondholders' Committee, acting under Bondholders' Agreement dated September 25, 1897, was approved and adopted as the plan of reorganization for the said Companies, all in strict accordance with the said Bondholders' Agreement of September 25, 1897.

Copies of the said plan of reorganization may be had upon application to the New York Security and Trust Company, or to the Secretary of the Committee.

New York City, May 25, 1898.
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
Chairman.
W. W. MILLER, Secretary, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Mortgage 3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.

Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds at 103 1-2 and interest will be withdrawn on June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
June 1, 1898.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.00
LEGAL DEPOSITORY
For State, City, and Court Moneys.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks passed through N. Y. Clearing-house.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads and Corporations. Separate Department with Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice-President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Ass't Treasurer

THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000
FRANCIS S. BANGS, President.
W. A. NASH, Vice President.
M. S. DECKER, Sec'y. H. M. FRANCIS, Treas.
H. B. BERRY, Trust Officer.

OFFICE OF HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
110 Exchange Court,
New York, May 31, 1898.
Mr. D. S. WILLARD, owing to ill-health, withdraws from our firm on this date.
HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

After showing notable activity and breadth in the first two hours yesterday the stock market lapsed into comparative dullness in the afternoon, showing a somewhat reactionary tendency. Transactions during the morning were largely in excess of those of the last three hours, and the sharp advances were made before noon. Although reactions were the rule toward the close, most of the early gains of the standard stocks were retained.

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Early morning news telling of the successful attacks upon the Santiago fortifications and definitely confirming the previous reports regarding the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet were most encouraging. Many large buying orders were executed just after the market opened, and, as there was very little pressure to sell, initial advances were large. London quotations were again higher, and the arbitrage houses were buyers of stock, taking some 20,000 shares in the first two hours. Commission houses were notably active, and there seemed to be more outside buying than has been seen since before the Maine disaster.

***

Naturally, there were heavy realizing sales, and from this source the market received its check. At intervals there were sharp reactions, but the buying demand proved amply large to absorb the offerings. In the afternoon the room traders combined on the bear side of the market, but although they worked aggressively they were unable to bring about any general selling. Wall Street's professional contingent has for some time been convinced that stocks are about high enough, arguing that many of them are now above last Summer's high point, and they have been speculating in anticipation of a considerable reaction. It is needless to point out that their profits can be easily calculated.

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The action of Rock Island's Directors upon the dividend was probably the chief topic of interest in Wall Street. News from Chicago was anxiously awaited, and when it was announced that the company had established a 5 per cent. dividend rate and had declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent. in stock much satisfaction was evinced throughout the Street. Naturally, when the announcement came, there was some realizing in the stock, and the traders sold it for the short account on the theory that all the good news on the property is now known. Much more important than the mere increase in Rock Island's dividend, however, is the fact that the representative men who go to make up the company's Board of Directors have the confidence both in Western business and in their own property to take such action as they did yesterday.

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Government bonds were strong, with the closing bid prices ¼ higher for the actual issues. There were sales of $6,000 fours, 1925, coupon, at 122@122½, and $13,000 fives, coupon, at 111.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting Co. pf..	¾	M. & St. L. 1st pf..	2⅞
Am. Tin Plate Mfg. pf..	2½	M. & St. L. 2d pf..	1⅜
Am. Sugar Refs.....	⅞	N. Y. Air Brake...	3½
Am. Tel. & Cable....	2¼	N. Y. C. & St. L...	¼
Canadian Pacific....	1⅜	Norfolk & West....	½
Chi., B. & Q.....	1⅜	Norfolk & West. pf.	½
Chi. & East. Ill.....	3½	Ore. R. R. & Nav. pf.	½
Chi. Gt. West. pf..	⅜	Oregon Short Line....	2¼
Chi., Ind. & Louis..	½	Reading 2d pf.....	⅝
C., M. & St. P.....	¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Chi. & N. W.....	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Chi. & N. W. pf....	3½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1¼
Col. Fuel & Iron....	½	St. L. S. W. pf....	½
Eastern Elevator....	½	St. Paul, M. & M...	3
Kan. City, F. & G..	⅝	Union Pacific pf....	⅝
Lake Erie & West....	¾	W. & L. E., $1 assessment paid.....	¾
Long Island.....	8		
Louis. & Nash.....	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil.....	½	Illinois Steel.....	⅝
Am. Sug. Refs. pf..	⅜	Met. Street Railway.	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf....	½	Minnesota Iron.....	2
Col., H. V. & Tol..	½	National Linseed Oil.	1
Des M. & Ft. Dodge.	½	Pullman Car.....	2½
Great Northern pf..	2	St. Paul & Omaha..	½
Hawaiian Sugar.....	½	Third Avenue.....	2½

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B'klyn El. 1st, t. r..	1⅝	Ore. Imp. 1st 6s, t. r.	1
3'klyn Union Gas 5s..	1	Ore. S. L. con. 5s..	1
Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. inc., ...	1	Ore. S. L. Inc. A....	1¾
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s.	1	Ore. S. L. Inc. B....	1¼
Chi., B. & Q. deb....	1	Ore. S. L. 6s.....	1
Chi., I. & L. ref. 6s.	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st....	1¼
Col. Mid. 2-4s.....	3½	St. L. & S. F. gen. 5s.	1⅛
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953....	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class C.....	1
Mid. of N. J. 1st....	1	Wabash 1st.....	1
Mo. Pac. con.....	1½	Wabash 2d.....	1⅝
Nor. Pac. 1st 6s....	1		

Bond Declined.

South Carolina & Georgia 1st.....1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3⅜@4¼ per cent. for choice single names, and 5@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House Exchanges, $168,231,608; balance, $9,570,545; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,005,046.

Money on call in London, 1½@1⅝ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were ½c lower at $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.83⅜@$4.84 for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅜@$4.86 for demand, $4.86⅛@$4.86¼ for cable transfers, and $4.82⅜@$4.83¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.20@5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 9-16 and 95, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—3c premium and par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—25@35c premium.

A DIVIDEND PREDICTED.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois made another notable gain yesterday, selling up to 66, against 61, the closing price on Tuesday. Only 8,000 shares of the stock changed hands, but it was one of the most conspicuous stocks on the list. At the close it showed a net gain of 3½ points. The buying was on information regarding the early declaration of a dividend. Wall Street interests identified with Chicago and Eastern Illinois talk of pending developments that are to greatly benefit the company.

THE IRON COMBINATION.

Illinois Steel sold up to 60 yesterday, and continued strength was shown by the stocks of all the iron and steel companies, which, according to gossip, are to be affected by the pending consolidation. Over in Philadelphia Cambria Iron sold at 44. Wall Street interests identified with the big steel and iron properties are not inclined to say much regarding the stories of the deal which the Messrs. Rockefeller and Mr. J. P. Morgan are understood to be handling, but none of them are denying that there are to be developments of importance in the iron and steel trade.

ROCK ISLAND'S DIVIDEND.

The action of the Rock Island Directors at Chicago yesterday in declaring a 10 per cent. stock dividend and establishing a 5 per cent. dividend rate on Rock Island met with satisfaction everywhere in Wall Street. To some extent, of course, the dividend has been discounted, although the Street really looked for a stock dividend of only 8 per cent. When Rock Island sells ex dividend it will be quoted, calculating upon present market price, at between 95 and 96, which will be low for a 5 per cent. Granger stock.

LONDON AND LOUISVILLE.

Louisville and Nashville was notably strong and active yesterday. It sold up to above 57, and was traded in to the extent of over 20,000 shares. London houses were again good buyers. Wall Street houses in touch with Capel Court say their advices from abroad are uniformly bullish on Louisville. The belief in a dividend this month seems to be more general abroad than it is in New York.

THE PACIFIC STOCKS.

Friends of Northern Pacific find new encouragement in the new interest being taken in the property by European interests, as shown by recent buying of both common and preferred stocks for European account. Northern Pacific insiders look for much higher prices for the stocks in the near future, arguing that, as a 4 per cent. dividend payer, the preferred is not selling at its proper level. The company's earnings for the third week of May were most gratifying, showing an increase of about 35 per cent. Much confident talk is also to be heard among Union Pacific interests. From authorities come predictions that Union Pacific preferred is to begin paying 4 per cent. dividends in a short time, and much higher figures are predicted for the stock.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

In its review of trade conditions The Iron Age will say to-day:

Reports from the Central West continue very discouraging. All the large plants appear to be working under tremendous pressure. This is true also of many works east of the Allegheny Mountains, but it is not general in that section, which suffers more, too, from the low prices prevailing.

Additional large sales of material for the agricultural implement makers are reported, for season delivery, but prices are low. This must have led to considerable covering of requirements of steel for long delivery, although current reports do not indicate such a movement.

The long lethargy of buyers of Bessemer pig in the Central West seems to have been broken. Our Pittsburg correspondent reports sales aggregating fully 30,000 tons of standard Bessemer at prices which were at first below the equivalent asked by the associated furnaces, but subsequently rose. The feature is the continued heavy buying of basic pig, our Pittsburg correspondent reporting about 50,000 tons of chilled basic at $9.50 delivered, and Cincinnati reports 25,000 tons of Southern basic to Northeastern Ohio.

The steel market is quiet at all the leading points, and the only event in the rail trade is the sale of 12,000 tons by Illinois for Canadian delivery.

Reports have been current in financial circles lately concerning a large consolidation of steel interests, the advance in the stock of the Illinois and Cambria companies being coupled with the project. This announcement is premature, but it is a fact that negotiations looking to a very great consolidation have been resumed lately after having been in abeyance for a considerable period. Very powerful interests are behind the undertaking, three of the large concerns of the country being named as the members of the new aggregation. As yet, however, matters have not proceeded beyond the preliminary stages.

The representatives of producers in various sections of non-Bessemer pig iron have had a further meeting, but nothing final has been done.

The cast-iron pipe trade, which takes more iron than any other single department of the foundry industry, continues in a demoralized condition. While it is true that the demand is light, the suspicion is expressed that some of the raids into distant territory are made to prepare the way for consolidation in the industry. The Southern makers have succeeded in getting together, and now the shops in the Central West are working on a similar scheme.

THE SELLING OF MANHATTAN.

Manhattan continues heavy, and evidences are many of inside selling. Although insiders are reticent upon the subject, there are many indications of dissensions among the Directors. Mr. Sage continues firm in his opposition to any improvements whatever, and is deaf to all arguments regarding the approach of new and powerful competition in the form of the newly equipped Sixth and Eighth Avenue surface lines. In all of yesterday morning's buoyancy Manhattan did not get above 106⅛.

AS TO GREAT NORTHERN RIGHTS.

Prominent parties are trying to buy Great Northern "rights" at from 50 to 60, knowing that the company intends to take them back from the holders at 80. That all the stockholders should not be informed of this does not seem like old time Hill methods. The Great Northern preferred stock issue will be made shortly. The stockholders pay par for this new stock by giving up $60 cash and reselling $50 of Seattle stock to the company at 80.

BONDS IN GOOD DEMAND.

The demand for bonds yesterday was heavier than on any day since Feb. 8. The total was $5,239,000, of which $3,292,000 was in the first two hours. The most active issues were Union Pacific 4s, $1,138,500; Atchison adjustments, $676,500; Texas Pacific seconds, $346,000; Rock Island 4s, $322,000; Southern Railway 5s, $271,000; Atchison general 4s, $217,000; Missouri Pacific consols, $182,000; Wabash seconds, $144,000; Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf firsts, $141,000, and Wabash firsts, $127,000. These ten issues made up $3,565,000 of the day's total.

BANK CLEARINGS IN MAY.

Bank clearings, as reported by Bradstreet's, for the month of May, show a gain in the aggregate over that of April and over preceding months of May for a number of years past. There is only one May on record, that of 1890, when the total clearings were as heavy as in the month just closed. The clearings at seventy-seven cities for the month aggregate $5,330,000,000, a gain of 7.4 per cent. over April, of 28 per cent. over May a year ago, and show a decrease of only 10 per cent. from the record-breaking total of January this year. Gains were the heaviest in the grain-growing sections and in the Middle States group. The only group showing a decline is that of the New England cities. For the five months of the present year the total clearings aggregate $27,446,000,000, the heaviest total on record for the first five months of the year, exceeding those of last year by 33 per cent., those of the low-water-mark year 1894 by 47 per cent., and those of the first five months of 1893, which were the heaviest ever known heretofore for that period, by 3.5 per cent.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Grain shipments from Baltimore for May the largest on record.

Decision of Canadian Pacific to begin work in a few days on about 110 miles of new road, to cost $3,000,000.

Increase of $42,309 in Rio Grande Western's net earnings for April, making an increase of $391,502 since July 1 last.

Application to the Stock Exchange for the listing of $71,100,000 additional stock of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railway.

Buoyancy of American shares in the London market.

Dividends of 1 per cent. expected on St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred stock.

Expectation of a further decrease in Bank of England rate of discount to-day.

Reduction of half a cent in posted rates for sterling exchange.

Disbursements for interest and dividends during June computed at $34,206,240, an increase of $1,568,076, as compared with the same month last year, and $8,618,287 as compared with 1896.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday by Henry Draper, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$3,000 Wabash Railroad second mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year bonds, due 1939, 84¼.

$4,000 Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company first mortgage bonds, 4 per cent. to June 1, 1901, and 6 per cent. thereafter, due 1921, 71.

$2,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company general mortgage 4 per cent bonds, due 1995, 92⅝.

$5,000 Reading Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company general mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1997, 84¼.

100 shares New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, common, $100 each, 13¼.

$11,000 Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company 6 per cent. thirty-year mortgage bonds, due 1917, interest reduced to 5 per cent., 55.

80 shares Texas Central Railroad Company, common, $100 each, 12.

20 shares German-American Insurance Company, $100 each, 380.

37 shares Hamilton Bank of New York, $100 each, 105.

50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company, $20 each, 122.

1 share Clinton Hall Association, $100, 61.

100 shares Improved Dwellings Association, $100 each, 95.

475 shares Equitable Trust Company of New London, Conn., $100 each, $510.

274 shares Atlantic Dock Company, $100 each, 80.

117 shares Central New Jersey Land Improvement Company, $5 each, $9 per share.

5 shares Sun Printing and Publishing Association, $1,000 each, $3,000 per share.

5,000 Terminal Warehouse Company 6 per cent. mortgage gold bonds, due 1942, coupons January and July, 58.

58 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank, $25 each, 115.

7 shares Ninth Avenue Railroad Company, $100 each, 183½.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 280¼.

$68,000 American Publishers' Corporation first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, August, 1897, coupons on, 10.

$10,000 City of New York 3 per cent. bonds, issued for Harlem Bridge extension, due Nov. 1, 1910, (exempt from tax,) interest May and November, accured interest from May 1 to be charged to the purchaser, 98½.

$3,000 United States 4 per cent. coupon bonds, 1907, 111.

1,000 shares Wheeler Car Seat Company, $100 each, $31,500.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The inactivity of Tuesday in the market for outside securities continued yesterday and prices were fractionally lower on many of the prominent stocks. In the traction list were two exceptions to the general dullness—Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad and Brooklyn City Railway, both of which made a higher quotation without sales. The local gas securities and Glucose common showed evidences of manipulation for a lower market, and Standard Oil had no feature of interest.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d 5s.....	108	107
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	207	210
Brooklyn, Bath, & W. E. 5s.....	85	87
Brook. El. tr. rects., 4th assm't pd.	19	20
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s..	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s.....	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock.....	82	84
Buffalo Street Railway Cons.....	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	177	188
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s....	110	113
Columbus & (Ohio) stock.....	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s.....	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av...	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	90	93
Kings County Elevated.....	1	2
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)..	99	101
New Orleans Traction common....	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.....	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad.....	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st.....	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s.....	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock.....	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry).	111½	114
Union Railway stock.....	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	15	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock.....	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s.....	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
N. Y. E. R. Ferry 5s.....	90	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock.....	70	73
Union Ferry.....	53	55
Union Ferry bonds.....	102	103

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock.....	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s.....	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock.....	115	123
Indianapolis Gas bonds.....	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s.....	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock.....	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock..	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s.....	70	74
Ohio & Indiana gas stock.....	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds.....	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common.....	29½	30¼
Amsterdam preferred.....	69½	70½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock.....	26½	27
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest..	93½	94½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed.....	104½	105
Columbus Gas.....	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J....	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock.....	76	79
Mutual of New York.....	331	337
Madison (Wisconsin) stock.....	56	60
N. Y. & E. Gas Co. 1st.....	109	111
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	105	106
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock.....	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st.....	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)..	101	103
St. Joseph (Mo.).....	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock.....	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	76	78
Standard Gas, New York.....	140	142
Standard Gas, New York, preferred..	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st.....	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock.....	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds.....	87	91
Western Gas Company.....	85	86
Western Gas Company bonds.....	100½	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	41	43
American Typefounders'	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock.....	76	78
Glucose common.....	53	53¼
Glucose preferred, ex div.....	102	103
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.....	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds.....	84	90
Lorillard Company pf.....	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds..	84	89
National Biscuit common.....	28	30
National Biscuit pf	88	90
Nicaragua Canal Con., new.....	10	13
Pennsylvania Coal.....	350	360
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.....	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend.....	439	440
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.....	35	40
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	88	91
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	78	82
Wagner Car Company.....	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds.....	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	7	13
Central & South American Tel.....	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	174	175
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid.....	1⅜	1½
Electric Vehicle common	10	12
Electric Vehicle pf.....	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock.....	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s.....	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d.....	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s....	54	56
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone.....	142	145
Northwestern Telegraph Company..	112	117
Trow Directory pf.....	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

On the Stock Exchange 100 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .22.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .04, 500 Mollie Gibson at .28, 800 Pharmacist at .06, 200 Portland at .95, and 100 Small Hopes at 1.05.

On the Mining Exchange 6,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02, 1,000 Anaconda at .51⅜@.51⅝, 900 Anchoria Leland at .70½, 11,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08¾@.08⅞, 100 Elkton at .93⅞, 1,000 Garfield Consolidated at .14⅛, 400 Golden Fleece at .32, 12,000 Jefferson at .04@.04½, 2,000 Justine at .032½, buyer 30; 2,600 Lagonda at .17⅜@.16½@.16⅞, 200 Lillie at .90, 500 Mollie Gibson at .32¾, 500 Mount Rosa at .12½, 400 Portland at 1.01, 46,000 Sentinel at .005½@.006, 10,000 Union at .11⅜@.11½.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59¼. No sales. Bar silver in London, 26 15-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 351,026.64 ounces of silver bullion.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alice.....	.65	Horn Silver.....	1.30
Best & Belcher.....	.25	Iron Silver.....	.44
Breece.....	.43	Kingston & P. Iron..	.17
Brunswick.....	.12	La Crosse.....	.13
Chrysolite.....	.11	Leadville.....	.10
Comstock Tunnel Co..	.20	Little Chief.....	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.....	.50	Phoenix Gold.....	.09
Deadwood.....	.60	Plymouth Con.....	.09
Enterprise Min. Co..	.30	Standard Con.....	1.45
Father de Smet.....	.17		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

American Flag.....	.80	Moulton.....	.20
Alice.....	1.20	Ontario.....	2.75
Belcher.....	.05	Ophir.....	.30
Best & Belcher.....	.20	Occidental.....	.50
Breece.....	.40	Plymouth	.16
Brunswick, Con...	.10	Potosi.....	.15
Belmont.....	.90	Quicksilver.....	1.00
Caledonia, B. H...	.50	Quicksilver pf....	2.00
Chollar.....	.10	Savage.....	.10
Crown Point.....	.10	Sierra Nevada.....	.52
Chrysolite.....	.12	Silversmith.....	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.....	.45	Small Hopes.....	.90
Com. T. Co. stock..	.03	Union Con.....	.10
Com. T. Co. bonds..	.03	Victor.....	5.00
Com. T. Co. scrip..	.03	Yellow Jacket.....	.20
Crescent.....	.04	Argentum Juanita..	.22
Catalpa.....	.08	Alamo.....	.02
Deadwood Terra..	.50	Anaconda.....	.45
Eureka Con.....	.10	Cripple Creek Con..	.09
Father de Smet....	.17	Cripple Creek Con.	.03
Gould & Curry.....	.15	Golden Fleece..	.20
Hale & Norcross....	.90	Isabella.....	.21
Homestake.....	40.00	Mollie Gibson..	.24
Horn Silver.....	1.30	Mount Rosa.....	.11
Iron Silver.....	.50	Pharmacist.....	.05
Kingston & Pemb..	.10	Portland.....	.90
La Crosse.....	.16	Specimen.....	.02
Leadville, Con....	.01	Union.....	.11
Little Chief.....	.22	Work.....	.02
Mexican.....	.10		

MINING EXCHANGE.

American Flag.....	.09⅜	Elkton.....	.93¾
Gold Magnet.....	.002½	Garfield Con.....	.14
Havana.....	.75	Golden Fleece..	.31¾
Lagonda.....	.16⅞	Jefferson.....	.04
Pilgrim.....	.06⅜	Justine.....	.02½
St. Fr. Caribou....	.25½	Lillie.....	.89½
Waldorf.....	.04	Mollie Gibson..	.32½
Yukon.....	.10	Mount Rosa.....	.12¼
Alamo.....	.01⅜	Old Gold.....	.003
Anaconda.....	.51½	Portland.....	1.00
Anchoria Leland..	.70½	Sentinel.....	.006
Cripple Creek Con.	.08⅜	Union.....	.11¼
Cannon Ball.....	.004	Work M. & M. Co.	.02½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America.....	345	Lincoln National..	750
Central National ..	160	Mercantile.....	167
Chatham.....	290	New York.....	235
City.....	1100	New York County.	900
Columbia.....	250	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Commerce.....	202	Park.....	290
Continental.....	125	Phenix.....	90
East River.....	130	Seaboard National..	175
German-American ..	112	Second National...	450
Greenwich.....	165	Seventh National ..	110
Irving.....	147½		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Chicago City Railway sold easily for 250 to-day. West Chicago was higher, opening at 94¼, account; regular sold early at 93¼, and reached 93⅝ at the close. North Chicago, account, brought 201½. Diamond Match sold for 138 all day. Biscuit common opened at 28¼, dropped to 27⅝, and closed at 28; the preferred opened at 88⅛, with some sales at 88¼, dropped to 88, but advanced to 88½, closing at 88¾. Metropolitan Elevated 5s sold for 55 and the stock for 3.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	20⅝
Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Co.....	60
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois.....	137¾
National Biscuit Co. common.....	28
National Biscuit Co. preferred.....	88¼
Brunswick-Balke Malting Co.....	7½
Brewing & Malting Co. preferred.....	33½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.....	8
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.....	34½
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.....	49
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.....	99½
International Packing Co.....	18
International Packing Co. pf.....	40
Chicago City Railway.....	250
North Chicago Street Railroad.....	201
West Chicago Street Railway..

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 1, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	95	Adams Express	100½	100½	100	100	
21½	22	450	American Cotton Oil	22	22	21½	21¾	— ½
28	28¼	945	Am. Malting Co.	27¾	28⅜	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
78½	79	952	Am. Malting Co. pf	78⅜	78⅞	78⅜	78¾	+ ¾
128	131	45	American Express	129	130	129	130	
12½	12⅝	1,365	American Spirits Mfg.	12¾	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
34½	34¾	1,074	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	34½	35	34½	34¾	
140⅜	140¾	20,791	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	140¼	140⅝	139¾	140¼	+ ½
115	115	258	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	115	115	114½	114¾	— ¼
91¼	93¼	153	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
100½	109¾	23,860	American Tobacco	109¼	110⅜	109	109	+2¼
12¾	12⅞	439	At., T. & S. F.	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
32¾	32⅝	15,723	At., T. & S. F. pf	33	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
18⅝	19	520	Baltimore & Ohio	19	19	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	3¼	750	Bay State Gas	3½	3⅝	3½	3½	
43¾	43½	7,289	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	43½	43⅞	43⅜	43⅝	— ⅛
118	119½	492	Brooklyn Union Gas	119⅜	119⅞	119⅜	119⅝	— ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	1,250	Canada Southern	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
85¼	85½	200	Canadian Pacific	85½	85½	85½	85½	— ⅛
22	22⅛	2,945	Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+1⅛
159	161	50	Chicago & Alton	158	158	158	158	— ¼
105¼	105¼	37,203	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104¾	105⅝	104¼	105¼	+ ⅛
64½	65	8,540	Chicago & East. Ill.	62½	66	62½	64½	+1¼
108½	109	1,150	Chicago & East. Ill. pf	108½	108⅝	108½	108½	+3½
14¼	14½	7,125	Chicago Great West.	14¾	14⅞	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
33½	35	105	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
23¼	25	100	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅜
31	31½	263	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	0¾	0¾	0¾	0¾	+ ⅛
101⅝	101⅞	43,679	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	30¾	10	10	10	+ ⅛
129	129¼	1,430	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	101⅜	31	30¾	31	+ ⅛
172½	175	200	Chicago & Northw.	129⅝	102¼	101¼	101⅜	
107⅝	107¾	41,724	Chicago & Northw. pf.	172½	129¾	129	129	+ ¾
29¼	29⅞	20	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	108⅜	172½	172¼	172½	+ ¾
34⅞	35¼	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29	108⅜	108⅜	107½	+3½
	82	50	C., C., C. & St. L.	35	29	29	29	— ¼
14¾	15	1,290	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	82	35¼	35	35⅛	
45	49	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	15¼	82	82	82	+ ⅛
22⅞	23½	700	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	48¾	15¼	14⅝	15	
6	7	70	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	23	48¾	48¾	48¾	
17½	19	30	Colorado Midland	5	23½	23	23	— ⅛
5⅜	6	215	Colorado Midland pf.	16	5	5	5	— ⅛
192	193	50	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.		16	16	16	+ ½
33½	34¾	25	Consolidated Gas	5½	5½	5½	5½	
110¾	111¾	232	Consolidated Ice	193	193	193	193	— ½
48½	48⅝	2,310	Del. & Hudson	35½	35¼	35¼	35½	
14	15	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	112	112	112	112	
64	65	400	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	48½	49¼	48¾	48¾	+ ½
13¼	13½	200	Eastern Elevator	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
36	36½	1,502	Erie	64¾	65	64¾	65	+ ½
36⅜	37	2,785	Erie 1st pf.	13¾	13¼	13¼	13½	+ ½
176½	178½	354	General Electric	36¾	36½	36	36	+ ¼
197⅜	201¼	100	Great Northern pf.	367⅜	367⅜	367⅜	367⅜	— ¼
105⅛	106	1,320	Hawaiian Sugar	179	179	176	176¾	— ¼
58	58⅜	2,850	Illinois Central	20	20	20	20	— ¼
9⅞	9¾	100	Illinois Steel Co.	105⅞	106¼	105¼	105½	— ½
31¼	31½	230	Iowa Central	50½	60	58	58⅝	— ⅛
16½	17	600	Iowa Central pf.	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
49¼	50	4,100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf.	32	32	31½	31½	— ¼
15¼	16	828	Laclede Gas	16¾	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
72½	73½	15	Lake Erie & West.	49¾	51¼	49	49	
53	58	220	Lake Erie & West. pf.	15⅝	15⅝	15	15⅝	
56⅜	56¾	21,085	Long Island	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	
105⅞	106⅜	9,055	Louisville & Nashville.	51	51	51	51	
158⅞	159	4,600	Manhattan Con.	56¾	57¼	56⅝	56⅝	
105	105¾	25	Metropolitan St. Ry.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	
29¼	29¾	300	Michigan Central	160¾	160⅞	160⅞	160⅞	
89½	90	310	Minn. & St. Louis.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	
61	61½	2,030	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	
73	75	1,860	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	89½	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	
11¼	11¾	300	Minnesota Iron	59¼	61¾	59½	61½	
35	35½	1,530	Mo., Kan. & Texas	75	75¼	73	73	
35⅜	35⅞	4,510	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	35⅞	36	35⅝	35⅝	
60	75	100	Missouri Pacific	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	
33¾	34	1,070	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	60	60	60	60	
104¾	105⅜	411	National Lead Co.	33½	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
19½	20¼	110	National Lead Co. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	
96¾	97	695	National Linseed Oil.	20½	20½	20½	20½	
45	45¾	2,555	New Jersey Central	96¼	97	96¼	96½	
116⅝	117⅛	3,796	New York Air Brake	43¼	45¼	43¼	44½	
150	13¾	10	New York Central	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	
13¾	14¾	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	191¼	191¼	191¼	191¼	
14¼	15½	219	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	13¾	13¾	13½	13½	
52¾	53	850	Norfolk & West.	15½	15½	15½	15½	
6	6¼	4,000	Norfolk & West. pf.	52⅝	53	53	53	
27¼	27¼	4,860	North American	6	6¾	6	6	
67½	67⅝	15,155	Northern Pacific	27⅜	6	6	6	
15⅝	15⅝	450	Northern Pacific pf.	67⅞	27½	27⅛	27⅛	
51⅜	52½	200	Ontario & West.	15½	68¼	67½	67½	
71½	73	500	Oregon R. & Nav.	52	15½	15½	15½	
31½	32½	1,137	Ore. R. & Nav. pf.	71⅝	52	52	52	
28¼	28½	2,525	Oregon Short Line	31	72½	71¾	72½	
116	117	205	Pacific Mail	28¼	31	31¼	31	
1¾	2	550	Pennsylvania R. R.	117⅜	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	
102⅝	102⅞	42,620	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	
64	68	100	People's Gas, Chicago.	103¾	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
187	188	555	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65¾	104¼	103¾	103⅞	
19	19¼	2,550	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	189	65¾	65¾	65¾	
45⅞	46¼	11,040	Reading	19	189	187	187	
23	23⅜	1,330	Reading 1st pf.	46	19¼	19	19	
25½	26	400	Reading 2d pf.	23	46¼	45¾	46	
64½	65	115	Rio Grande West.	23½	23¼	23	23¼	
120	122	700	Rio Grande West. pf.	64¾	25½	25½	25½	
7¼	7½	50	Rome, W. & Ogdens.	122	64¾	64¾	64¾	
58½	59	200	St. J. & G. I.	7¾	122	122	122	
20½	20¾	13	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	59½	7¾	7¾	7¾	
7⅞	8	720	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	20¼	59½	59½	59½	
62¾	63¼	820	St. L. & San Fran.	7¾	20¼	20¼	20¼	
31⅞	32¼	5,910	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	63	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5	5½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	31½	63¼	63	63	
10¾	11	200	St. Louis Southw.	5⅛	31½	32¼	32¼	
145	148	470	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10⅞	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
78¾	79¼	495	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	144½	11	10⅞	11	
17½	18½	400	St. Paul & Omaha.	79½	145	145	145	
878	878	5,455	Southern Pacific	18	79	79	79	
31¼	31⅜	4,171	Southern Railway	9	18	17¾	18	
6¼	6¼	100	Southern Railway pf.	9¼	9	8⅞	8⅞	
26	26½	2,725	Standard R. & T.	31¼	31⅞	31⅜	31½	
11⅞	12¼	2,025	Tenn. Coal & Iron	6½	6½	6½	6½	
172½	175	100	Texas Pacific	26¼	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	
23⅝	24⅜	4,275	Third Avenue	12	12	12	12	
60¾	60¾	33,384	Union Pacific	172½	172½	172½	172½	
7	7¼	465	Union Pacific pf.	24⅜	24½	24¼	24½	
67⅜	68	925	U. P., D. & G., l.	60½	61	60¼	60¾	
20¾	21	1,985	United States Leather.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
79½	79½	1,600	U. S. Leather pf.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8	
77⅝	77⅝	1,220	United States Rubber.	68	68¼	67¾	67¾	
19⅞	20	765	U. S. Rubber pf.	21	21¼	20⅝	21	
93	93¼	1,050	Wabash pf.	79½	79¾	79	79	
92¼	92½	700	West Chicago Street.	20	20	20	20	
12¼	14	3,316	Western Union Tel.	93¾	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	
		500	W. & L. E. pf., $1 as. pd.	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	
Sales.		462,244		13½	14	13½	14	

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	..	Com. Cable	160	180	Mobile & Ohio	28	29½
4s, r., 1907	108	..	Consol. Coal	40	45	Morris & Essex	172	173
4s, c., 1907	111	109	Consol. Ice. pf.	88	90	National Starch	7	7½
4s, r., 1925	112	112	Del., L. & W.	122	123	Nat. St. 1st pf.	60	80
4s, c., 1925	122	123	Den. & R. G.	11½	13½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	18	30
5s, r., 1904	111	112	Den. & R. G. pf.	80	..	New Cent. Co.	7	8
5s, c., 1904	111	112	D., S. S. & A. pf.	2½	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	60	75
Currency 6s, 1899	100½	..	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	5½	12	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	32	35
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100½	..	E. E. Ill. of B'klyn.	135	135	Norfolk So.	60	66
Dist. Col. 3-65s	114	..	Eighth Avenue	107	110	Ont. Mining	4	6
			Erie 2d pf.	325	335	Oregon Imp., all in. paid	20	31
Alb. & Sus.	180	..	Ev. & T. H.	17¼	18¾	Penn. Coal	325	..
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	74	75¾	Ev. & T. H. pf.	48	52	Peo. & Eastern	4	6
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	23	Ev. & R. G.	..	12	P., C. C. & St. L.	45	47½
Am. Tobacco pf.	118	122	Green Bay & W.	30	40	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	168	..
Ann Arbor.	11¾	13	Homestake	47	..	Pitts. & West. pf.	4	7
Ann Arbor pf.	38¼	39	Ill. Cent. l. l.	90	100	Quicksilver	2	2½
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	67⅜	71⅛	Jollet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver pf.	8	16
Boston A. L. pf.	102	105	Kanawha & Mich.	6	6½	Rens. & Saratoga	180	190
Brunswick Co.	7¾	9	Keokuk & D. M.	3	4	St. P. & Duluth.	..	25
Buff., R. & P.	20	30½	Keokuk & D. M. pf.	14	16	St. P. & D. pf.	85	90
Buff., R. & P. pf.	60	63	Kingston & Pem.	3	10	St. P. & O.	25	55
Central Pacific	14½	15½	Lacledе Gas pf.	90	92	St. P. & O. pf.	148	152
Chi. & Alton pf.	172	..	Lake Shore.	192	193	Sill. bullion certs.	58¾	59¼
Chi. & St. P. pf.	148½	150	Lake Shore certs.	189	190	Sixth Avenue	200	210
Chi. Term. Trans.	8¾	9	Manhattan Beach.	3	6	Tol. & O. C.	..	25
Cleve. & Pitts.	168	..	Md. Coal pf.	47	52	Tol. & O. C. pf.	..	45
Col. C. & I. Dev.	¼	1	Mexican Central.	4½	5½	U. S. Express	40	44
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½	2¼	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1½	Wells-F. Express	117	122
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	90	Minn., St. P. & S. M.	6	..	W. & L. E., $1 asst. paid	25	3
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	6	6½	Minn., St. P. & S. M. pf.	16	..	Wis. Central	2	3
C., H. V. & T. pf.	21½	24				Wis. Central pf.	3	8

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
12,750	Am. Sugar Refs.	139⅝	140⅜	139¾	140¼
780	Am. Tobacco	109¼	110¾	109	109¾
70	Am. Spt. Mfg.	12¾	12¾	12½	12⅝
100	Am. T. & S. F.	13	13	13	13
100	Bay State Gas.	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
12,280	C. B. & Q.	43⅞	43⅞	43¼	43½
13,390	C., M. & St. P.	106½	106½	104½	105⅛
10,490	C., R. I. & Pac.	101¾	102	101¼	101⅝
40	Chi. Gt. West.	14¾	14¾	14⅜	14⅜
30	Chi. & Northw.	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾
2,960	Gen. Electric	37⅜	38	36¾	36¾
1,900	Manhattan	56⅝	57⅜	56⅝	57⅜
1,640	Mo. Pacific	106¾	106¾	105¾	106⅜
80	N. Y. Central	117¼	117¼	116¾	116¾
100	Nor. Pacific	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
2,030	Nor. Pac. pf.	68¼	68¾	67¾	67¾
6,790	People's Gas.	103¾	104¼	102¾	102⅞
10	Pacific Mail	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
200	Reading	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛
360	Reading 1st pf.	48¾	49¼	48¾	49
100	Southern	9	9	8¾	8¾
70	Southern pf.	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝
150	Tenn. C. & I.	26⅝	26⅞	26⅛	26⅜
10	Union Pacific	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
1,460	Union Pac. pf.	60⅝	61	60⅜	60⅝
170	U. S. Leather pf.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
90	U. S. Leather pf.	68⅛	68⅛	68	68
310	Western Union	92⅜	92⅝	92	92¼
70,040					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$22,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	65⅞	65⅞	65⅜	65⅝
5,000	A., T. & S. F. gen.	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝
3,000	Erie prior 4s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
5,000	Georgia 1st inc.	39	39	39	39
2,000	N. P. prior 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2,000	St. L. & S. W. 1st	73	73	73	73
5,000	Texas Pac. 1st	103	103	103	103
15,050	Texas Pac. 2d	36½	36½	36½	36¼
$60,000					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	
Gold reserve	$105,754,815
Net silver	171,818,054
United States Treasury notes in the Treasury	8,821,405
Treasury notes of 1890	29,938,029
Total receipts, this day	1,754,425
Total receipts, this month	778,316
Total receipts, this year	78,316
Total expenditures, this day	371,780,085
Total expenditures, this month	423,000
Total expenditures, this year	423,000
Deposits in National banks	395,946,105
National bank notes received this day	28,239,358
For redemption	
Government receipts from internal revenue	226,198
Customs	212,904
Miscellaneous	450,202
	115,209

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.10	.10
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.08	.08
Belcher	.09	.08
Best & Belcher	.10	.10
Bullion	.27	.26
Caledonia	.05	.05
Challenge Con.	.24	.25
Chollar	.23	.23
Confidence	.55	.55
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	.15
Crown Point	.45	.45
Gould & Curry	.47	.47
Hale & Norcross	.15	.15
Justice	.12	.12
Mexican	.20	.20
Occidental Con.	1.00	.08
Ophir	.08	.08
Overman	.19	.19
Potosi	.65	.65
Savage	.37	.37
Sierra Nevada	.08	.08
Standard	.19	.19
Union Con.	.10	.10
Utah Con.	.53	.53
Yellow Jacket	1.55	1.55
Silver bars, 58⅝; Mexican dollars, 46¼@46¾; drafts, sight, 12½; telegraph, 15.		

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday.		Tuesday.	
Alamo	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Anaconda	2	2¼	2½	2¾
Anchoria	52	56	52½	53
Argentum	74	80	70	90
Battle Mountain	25	27	24	27
Consolidated	18½	20	18	19
El Paso	87	94	7	9
Elkton	6¾	7½	8¾	9
Gibson	92⅜	92½	93⅝	93¾
Gold Coin	23	26	22½	26
Gold King	93	95	91¼	93
Golden Fleece	52	55	52	55
Garfield Con.	28½	40	28	55
Isabella	13	14½	13	14½
Jefferson	23¾	24½	23½	23⅞
Lillie	4	4¾	..	..
Matoa	89½	90	89½	91
Moon Anchor	14¾	15½	14⅞	15½
Pharmacist	75⅜	75½	75½	75¾
Portland	5	5½	5	5½
Rawlings	100	100½	99¾	100
Rosa	17	17½	16¾	17
Union	12¼	13¾	12¼	13¼
Work	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¾
	3	3¼	3	3¼

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Tobacco Co scrip		Ill Cent 4s, 1953		Rome, Wat & Og cons	
5,000	90	36,000	100	5,000	121½
At., & S F adjst 4s		Iowa Central 1st 5s		Rio Grande West 1st	
47,000	65	1,000xl	99½	7,000	86½
25,000	65⅛	Kan City, P & Gulf 1st		1,000	86⅞
25,000	65¼	20,000	69	10,000	87
10,000	65⅛	10,000	69¼	5,000	87¼
45,000	65¼	Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s		2,000	87¼
1,000	65⅛	4,000	103	2,000	87
32,000	65⅜	L S & Mich So 3½s		executor	
5,000	65⅛	15,000	104	St L & San Fran 4s	86¾
11,000	65⅜	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con assented		16,000	77
42,000	65¼	5,000xl	101	St L & S F G M 5s	
51,000	65⅜	Penn & Atl 1st		10,000x20F	104⅝
10,000	65¼	1,000	100¼	1,000	104⅝
20,000	65⅜	Unified gold 4s		6,000	104⅞
2,000	65¼	5,000	90	St L & S F gen 6s	105
55,000	65⅜	5,000	89⅞	3,000	118¼
8,000	65⅛	30,000	90	2,000x20F	118¾
30,000	65⅜	5,000	90	St L & S F 2d, Class B	113¾
20,000	65⅜	Manhattan Ry con 4s	90¾	2,000	114¼
10,000	65¼	4,000	93	Class C	
8,000	65⅜	2,000	94½	5,000	114
50,000	65⅜	15,000s20F	95	St L S W 1st	
17,000	65⅜	Metropolitan Elev 1st		1,000	72½
13,000	65¼	2,000	119¼	13,000	72¾
10,000	65⅛	Met St Ry gen 5s		1,000	72¾
20,000	65¼	25,000	113¼	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
7,000	65⅛	Midland of N J 1st		136,000	61½
2,000	65¼	1,000	119¾	So Car & Ga 1st 5s	62
20,000	65⅜	1,000	120	5,000	94
36,000	65⅛	Mo, K & T 1st 4s		So Pac of Ariz 1st	
500	65¼	30,000xl	88	10,000	105
1,000	65⅛	7,000	88	8,000	105¼
20,000	65⅜	22,000	88¼	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
20,000	65⅜	1,000	88	80,000	93¼
Gen 4s	65⅜	1,000	88¼	15,000	93¼
10,000	92	3,000	87¾	5,000	93⅜
10,000	92¼	Mo K & T 2d	87⅝	69,000	93⅜
55,000	92¼	4,000	62¼	10,000	93⅜
42,000	92⅜	10,000	62⅝	30,000b10F	93½
9,000	92¼	Mo Pac 1st cons	62⅝	10,000	93⅜
29,000	92⅜	100,000	104⅜	2,000	93⅜
10,000	92⅜	207,000	104⅜	65,000	93⅜
1,000	92⅜	5,000	104⅜	Standard R & T inc	93½
50,000	92¾	10,000	104¾	15,000	16¼
1,000	92¾	10,000x3	104¾	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, eng certfs		10,000x20F	100	5,000xl	102½
5,000	101	4,000	100¼	2,000	102¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs		20,000	100⅝	17,000	108¼
2,000	85	25,000	100⅝	17,000	108¾
4,000	85⅛	17,000	100¾	3,000	108⅞
Brooklyn R T 5s		5,000	85	66,000	108¾
21,000	95¾	5,000	101¼	5,000	109
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s		5,000	101¼	6,000	109¼
1,000	115	10,000	101¼	Wabash 2d 5s	109½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc		St Jo & Gr Isl 2-3-4s	84¼	25,000	83¼
9,000	38⅝	10,000	76	23,000	83¼
10,000	38½	14,000	76½	7,000	83¼
16,000	38¾	St L & Iron Mt gen 5s		29,000	84
10,000	38⅝	15,000	94⅞	30,000	84¼
25,000	39	2,000	94¾	10,000	84¼
Cent of N J gen 5s		Total sales		3,000	84¼
5,000	114½			West Shore gtd 4s	
1,000	114			2,000	108¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s				Wis Central Co 1st, Tr Co certfs	108⅜
1,000	81½			5,000	43¾
1,000	81¼			5,000	43⅝
7,000	81⅝			10,000	43¼
7,000	81⅝			16,000	43¼
2,000	81⅝			15,000	43¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s				2,000	42⅞
2,000	113½			5,000	42⅞
Chi, B & Q deb 5s				16,000	43
2,000	106			11,000	43⅜
1,000	107			$5,239,000	
Chi, B & Q conv 5s					
5,000	109¾				
Chi, B & Q, Iowa Div 4s					
6,000	100¾				
Chi, Nebraska ext 4s					
1,000	97½				
1,000	97¼				
Chi & E Ill gen 5s					
1,000	106				
Chicago & Erie 1st					
5,000s20F	110				
Chi, Ind & L refdg 6s					
10,000	104				
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A					
2,000	104				
17,000	104½				
Chi & Pac West 5s					
2,000	116				
3,000	116½				
Chi & N W cons 7s					
1,000xl	139¾				
Chi & N W ext 4s					
38,000	104½				
10,000s20F	104½				
2,000	104½				
Chi & N W coup gold 7s					
1,000xl	113				
Chi, R I & P gen 4s					
100,000	104¾				
207,000	104¾				
5,000	104¾				
10,000	104¾				
Chi Term Trans 4s					
3,000	85	

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Little Business Among Brokers—Buyers for East Side Properties in the Salesroom.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold, in conjunction with J. R. Dunning, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 115 West Eighty-second Street, 19 by 55 by 100, for about $30,000.

Louis W. Dinkelspiel gives to Morris B. Hall in payment for the apartment house 888 Manhattan Avenue, reported sold last week, the old building 34 Great Jones Street, 20 by 100.

Mary McKeagney has sold the five-story flat 1,561 Lexington Avenue, 25 by 95.

Amelia L. Mayhoff has sold to Charles S. Wynn the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 207 West Fourteenth Street, 25 by 96.

Henry Marks has sold for E. D. & T. H. Harris the five-story flat 105 St. Nicholas Avenue, 25.6 by 82 by 28 by 68.

George W. Ruddell has sold 140 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street to Mrs. Mina Bruckheimer, the third of a row of five houses recently completed.

Auctioneer Phillip A. Smyth successfully disposed of two parcels on the lower east side at executor's sale yesterday. No. 46 East Third Street, a two-and-a-half-story brick building on a lot 20 by 50, went to Lowenfeld & Prager for $9,500, and the four-story brick tenement 200 Avenue C, 25 by 62.6, was purchased by Adolph Jacobs for $10,325.

The same auctioneer also sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, James Buchanan, trustee, for $10,800, the two-story brick-front tenement 44 Rivington Street, 20 by 75.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold in foreclosure to the plaintiff, the Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association, for $3,000 the two-story frame dwelling 1,149 Stebbins Avenue, 30 by 74.6 and irregular.

The sale of the Casino property in foreclosure was subjected to another adjournment yesterday, but it is stated by those in charge of the matter that the litigation is at an end, and that the property will positively be sold next Wednesday.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, executor's sale, 489 Pearl Street, west side, 52.2¾ feet nort of City Hall Place, 28.1 by 59.2½ by 25.5 by 72.3½, two-story brick-front building, with store and one-story frame extension; 755 Tenth Avenue, west side, 25.5 feet north of Fifty-first Street, 25 by 100, three-story brick tenement, with store; 540 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 175 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, three-story brick tenement, with store; 516 West Forty-fourth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story brick building at rear and vacant.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 205 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 95 feet east of Third Avenue, 20 by 100.5, three-story stone-front tenement. Due on judgment, $4,600; subject to another mortgage for $3,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Frank D. Shaw, referee, 661 to 671 East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Elton Avenue, 150 by 100, six four-story brick flats. Due on judgment covering the foregoing parcels, $5,472; subject to other mortgages for $52,965.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 1,273 Hoe Street and 1,150 to 1,165 Freeman Street, being the northwest corner of the streets named, 98.7 by 94 by 92.1, two-story frame dwelling on Hoe Street, two two-story frame dwellings on Freeman Street. Due on judgment, $17,160.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, William P. Maloney, referee, Hoffman Street, west side, block front from One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 304.6 by 97, vacant; Lorillard Street, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 92.1 by 98 by 94.1 by 98, two-story brick dwelling; Lorillard Street, east side, 142.1 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 32.1 by 98, vacant; Lorillard Street, east side, 47.8 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street 32.8 by 98, two-story brick dwelling; Lorillard Street, west side, 46.2 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 32.8 by 90, vacant; Lorillard Street, west side, 328.10 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, 40.2 by 90, vacant. Due on judgment on the foregoing parcels, $32,534.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Avenue A, east side, Eighty-first Street to Eighty-second Street, and East River, for a one and two story brick stable and office, 103 by 32; D. Brinkman of 439 East Seventy-fifth Street, owner; Charles Brann of 219 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, architect; cost $3,500.

Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 178.10 feet west of Third Avenue, for three five-story brick flats, 25.6 by 86.4; Jacob Schlosser & Son of 258 East Eighty-first Street, owners; Charles Stegmayer, architect; cost, $54,000.

No. 243 East Thirty-fourth Street, for a four-story and basement brick clubhouse, 24 by 50 by 98.9; F. N. Goddard of 52 East Fifty-seventh Street, owner; T. A. Gray, architect; cost, $23,000.

Fulton Avenue, east side, 700 feet north of Bayard Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21 by 44; William Albert of 680 Second Avenue, owner; William Albert, Jr., architect; cost, $3,000.

Elton Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 85 by 95; Moritz Mandelstein of 118 East Ninety-eighth Street, owner; W. S. Baudessen of 438 Pleasant Avenue, architect; cost, $35,000.

Samuel Street, southwest corner of Mapes Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 50; Charles Bjorkegren of 2,083 Crotona Avenue, owner; J. W. Limer of 2,557 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,750.

Third Avenue, east side, 77.9 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for a one-story brick store, 41.8 by 21.2 by 22.6; Margaret S. Perrier, owner; James Barrett, architect; cost, $800.

Alterations.

Terrace View Avenue, north side, 162 feet west of King's Bridge Avenue, two two-story and attic frame dwellings; Mrs. E. T. Maxman, owner; W. W. Luyster, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Twentieth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling and workshop; William Patchell of 507 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, owner; Buchman & Deisler, architects; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 55 feet east of Morris Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling; Margaret Geraghty of 245 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 21.7 feet east of Creston Avenue, to a one-story frame stable, 25 by 20, and a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 45; Fredericka Ulrich of 489 Mount Hope Place, owner; Arthur Arctander of 561 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $2,000.

Addition to the Singer Building.

Architect Ernest Flagg has filed plans at the Building Department for a fourteen-story addition to the Singer Building, to be erected at 85 to 89 Liberty Street, and covering a plot 74 feet 10 inches by 93 feet 3 inches. The ground was purchased by the Singer Manufacturing Company at partition sale last Fall. The estimated cost of the new structure is $450,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 1.

AVENUE A, e s, 40 ft s of 11th St, 20x75.6; Franz Kalb and wife to F. W. Kister 1
AVENUE A, 1,364, 25x98; Carrie Bendheim to Henry G. Loist 1
AVENUE A, n e corner of 84th St, 25x98; Julia Pritz to George Ebret 1
BLEECKER St, 189, and 93 Macdougal St; John E. Glimm and another, executors, &c., to Edward S. Hayes 5 years 2,000
BOULEVARD, w s, 50 ft s of 92d St, 50.8x100; The Metropolitan Improvement Company to Thomas J. McGuire 100
BOYD AV, w s, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, 100x100; John O'Neil to Ernest R. Eckley 1
BROADWAY, w s, 212.7 ft n of Grand St, 26.5x200.3 to Mercer St, x26.2x200.3; Jean J. Reubell and another to Thomas F. Keating 1
BROOK AV, w s, 52 ft s of 170th St, 48x25; John Schickling to Joseph Trapnell, Jr. 1
BRYANT ST, w s, 151.8 ft n of Home St, 20x100; the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association to Charles W. Hunter 100
PORT INDEPENDENCE ST, w s, n half of Plot 70, map of William O. Giles, Twenty-fourth Ward; Joseph C. Van Cura to Stephen G. Williams 1
GREENE ST, 175 and 177, w s, 40x100; Isaac A. Hopper and wife to Emily Rifenberg 1
HARRISON AV, Lot 25, map of Kingsland estate; Frederic E. Camp and another, executors, to John N. Wayland 1,065
KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w corner of Oakes Av, 100.1x110.1x100x118.8; Boyd Av, e s, 100 ft n of Jefferson Av, 250x100; Fox Av, w s, 200 ft n of Jefferson Av, 75x100; Jefferson Av, n w corner of Fox Av, 50x150x irregular; Christian P. Keck to Ida Keck 1
LAIGHT ST, 86, 88, and 90, n s, 60x50.3; Kerrin X. Dollard to James J. Dollard, 1-72d part 1
LEWIS ST, 119, 25x100; Lewis St, 121, 25x100; Henry F. Bruning to Amelia M. E. Huber 1
LEXINGTON AV, 882, w s, 20x70; Emanuel Schleisner and wife to William Goldsticker 1
LEXINGTON AV, 882, w s, 20x70; William Goldsticker to Emanuel Schleisner and wife 1
LOT 34, map of Kingsland estate; Frederic E. Camp and another, executors, to V. D. Eslepne 1,065
MADISON AV, s w corner of 101st St, 25.11x95; Isaac Mayer and wife to Ferruccio A. Vivanti 1
MADISON AV, w s, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 25x95; Isaac Mayer to Emanuel Arnstein 100
MADISON AV, 513, 20.5x85; George W. Dibble and another, executors, to Herbert B. Turner 1
MADISON AV, e s, 20.5 ft n of 53d St, 20x85; Mary W. Ward to Herbert B. Turner 1
MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 107th St, 100.11x55.11; D. W. James and wife to Thomas Smith and another 10
NORWOOD AV, s s, 160.4 ft w of 205th St, 100x112.6; William S. Patten to Michael W. Divine 1
PARCELL ON CENTRE LINE, BE-tween 46th and 47th Sts, 325 ft e of 8th Av, runs s 25.7x76.9x n 8.8x e 74.11; Jessie H. McArthur to Isidor S. Korn and another 1
PARK AV, e s, 82.2 ft n of 81st St, 20x80; Daniel P. Ingraham, referee, to J. Frederic Kernochan, as trustee 12,000
SHERIFF ST, w s, 25 ft s of Rivington St, 40x75; Arthur McConnell and wife to Isidore Jackson 1
ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 141st St, 25x57.4x23x86; F. F. Smith and another, executors, to Charles Lane 1
ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 136th St, 25x98x irregular; Louis Wirth to Adam Mensch and wife 10
STATE ST, n e s, adjoining 9½ and 11; Pearl St, s s, adjoining land of John Clarke and Joseph Corre, 19.5x91x19.5x85.6; being 9, 11, 12 State St and 10 and 12½ Pearl St; Kerrin X. Dollard to James J. Dollard, 1-72d part 1
VANDERBILT AV, s e corner of 186th St, 100x300; Payson Merrill and wife to William C. Turner 1
WALES AV, e s, 191.8 ft s of 149th St, 16.8x100; John A. Smith to Jane Smith. 500
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 117.9 ft n of 163d St, 100x80.9x100x80.5; Isaac Boehm and others to Joseph Levin 100
WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 144th St, 25x98.4; John Cullen and wife to Edward J. Lyncr 1
2D AV, 2,405, w s, 50.7 ft n of 123d St, 25.2x90; Adam Moesch and wife to Louis Wirth ..... 1 and Exchange.
3D AV, w s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100x105.6; George F. Langbein, referee, to John F. Forster 23,000
3D AV, w s, 32.3 ft s of 151st St, 32.3x96.29.7x108.4; Julius Heberlein and wife to Joseph Messerschmidt 1
3D ST, s s, 92.11 ft e of Avenue C, 48.1x106 x48.4x106; Abram Perelman to Bernhard Klingenstein 1
4TH AV, n w corner of 74th St, 102.2x100; Jacob H. Mitchell and others to Ernest G. Stedman 1
5TH ST, 651, n s, 24.9x97; Samuel Greenfeld and wife to Emanuel Weiss 1
6TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Avenue C, 24.9x97; Bartholomew Weiss and wife to Samuel Greenfeld 1
7TH AV, n w corner of 136th St, 199.10 ft to 137th St, x 100; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Samuel Emanuel 1
7TH ST, 50, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x--; Julius B. Fox and wife to Jacob Klingenstein 10
7TH ST, 58, 25x ½ block; Jacob Klingenstein to Julius B. Fox 1
8TH AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 119th St, 25x100; Henry Marks and wife to Rachel Levy and another 1
22D ST, n s, 247.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x75; Sarah G. Kennagh to Solon L. and Samuel Frank, quit claim 1
22D ST, n s, 247.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x75; Cecily Collins to Solon L. and Samuel Frank 6,900
22D ST, n s, 247.6 ft e of 3d Av, 18.9x75; Solon L. and Samuel Frank to John Mullane 1
38TH ST, 15 East, 23.9x98.9; Andrew H. Smith to Edward W. Sheldon 1
50TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Quinton Corwine, referee, to Theodore Greentree 4,000
56TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 25x102.11 x25.2x99.8; Hannah Wallach to Peter Vollmer 1
61ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; August Oppenheimer and wife to Grace Institute, a corporation 29,000
72D ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 25x100; William E. Diller and wife to Dave H. Morris 1,000
72D ST, s s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; Abraham Levy and wife to Peter Lacina 9,000
74TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 75x102.2; Robert W. Tailor and wife to Ernest G. Stedman 100
79TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Eliza Samuels to Michael Berger .. 1
83D ST, n s, 149 ft w of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Charles Lesinsky to Mary Hernfield 1
85TH ST, ss, 239 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2; Meredith Dryden to Anna H. Sturla 100
87TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Edward Browne, referee, to Harrie Quackenbush 1,800
89TH ST, n s, 391 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.8; Abraham Boehm to Ida Boehm ..... Gift.
93D ST, 255 West, 18x100.8; Olivia A. Van Rensselaer to Henry S. Lawrence .. 4,500
93D ST, s s, 144.5 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.8; Josephine F. Burghard to May Heyman 1
94TH ST, 11 East, 20x100.8; Magdalene Briner and another to Sigmund Kraus .. 1
107TH ST, n s, 285 ft e of 3d Av, 24.10 x irregular; Charles Koch to Wilhelmine Ernst, née Ortlieb 1
106TH ST, 63 to 65, n s, 199.6 ft e of Madison Av, 50.4x100.11; Peter Vollner to Hannah Wallach 1
106TH ST, s s, 197.3 ft e of Columbus Av, 27.6x100.11, with strip adjoining on e s, 0.2½x100.11; Albert L. Foss to George Hessenmiller 1
109TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; John H. Havens and wife to Jacob Kopp 10
114TH ST, 150 West, 26x100.11; Alphonse Hogenauer and others to Mary M. Taylor 1
115TH ST, n s, 273.6 ft e of 3d Av, 16.4x100.10; Josephine W. Farnsworth to Katie Lauber 1
151ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x236.10; Agnes M. Strebeigh to George Stolz 1
151ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x236.10; Agnes M. Strebeigh and another, executors, to George Stolz 20,000
163D ST, w s, 540 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Timothy Gleason to Margaret Gleason 1,000
180TH ST, n s, 55 ft w of Vanderbilt Av West, 20x92.1x20.1x90.4; Charles H. Thornton and another to Joseph Trapnell, Jr. 100
183D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Webster Av, 25x98.8; Ernest R. Eckley to John O'Neil .. Nom.
184TH ST, n s, 475 ft w of 11th Av, 50x99.11; John Batton and wife to James Rogers 1
187TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x189.9 to 188th St; John Batton and wife to James Rogers 1

Recorded Leases.

CURTIS Robert G., executor, to Hugh Slevin; 3d Av, 203 and 202 East 18th St, 9 years $3,120
GLIMM, John E., and another, executors, to Edward S. Hayes; 189 Bleecker St and 93 Macdougal St, 5 years 2,000
LEVY, Adelaide H., to Abraham Kaufman; 3d Av, 2,895 and 2,897, 5 years $1,200, 1,500
MOORE, Marian T. B., to Elizabeth R. Stanton; 23d St, n s, 194 ft e of centre of block between 8th and 9th Avs, 22.4x117.6, 21 years 875
TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR to Charles Schlang; 9th St, s s, 134 ft w of 4th Av, 25x93.11, 21 years 1,000
WYNKOOP, Henrietta, to William H. Gildersleeve; 6th St, 243 ft e of Avenue B, 25x97, 11 years 500

Recorded Mortgages.

ARNSTEIN, Emanuel, to Isaac Mayer; w s of Madison Av, 25.11 ft s of 101st St, 1 year 1,000
BERGER, Michael, to Eliza Samuels; n s of 79th St, 165 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years .. 10,000
BLOODGOOD, William, to Mary M. Sullivan; s s of Tremont Av, 25 ft e of Daly Av, 3 years 2,000
BURKE, Andrew, to Julia A. Warren; s s of 129th St, 132 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year .. 2,500
CURRIE, Joseph, to Don A. Gaylord; s s of 109th St, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 8 months 2,000
DWYER, Edward J., to John A. Hardman; e s of Willis Av, 50 and 75 ft s of 145th St, 1 year, (two mortgages) .. 9,500
DWYER, Edward J., to John A. Hardman; e s of Willis Av, 50 ft n of 144th St, 1 year 4,750
FOX, Julius B., to Benjamin B. Johnston; n s of 7th St, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years. 29,000
GARRECHT, Mary M., to Matilda Garrecht; e s of Prospect Av, 150 ft n of Lot 10 on the map of Woodstock's West Farms, 1 year 2,000
GREENFELD, Samuel, to Conrad Stein; 651 East 5th St, 5 years 12,500
HALL, Lucy A., to George M. Weld; s s of 85th St, 258.4 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 3,500
HALL, Lucy A., to George M. Weld; 123 and 125 Cannon St, 1 year 3,500
HARRIS, Barnet, and wife to Solomon Jacobs; 233 Division St and 244 East Broadway, 2 years 2,000
HAYES, Edward S., to Beadleston & Woerz; 189 Bleecker St and 93 Macdougal St, leasehold, demand 4,508
HERSHFIELD, Mary, to Charles Lesinsky; n s of 83d St, 149 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 24,000
HEYMAN, Mary, to Josephine F. Burghard; s s of 93d St, 144.5 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 17,000
HEYMAN, Nathan H., to Josephine F. Burghard; s s of 94th St, 255 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years 4,000
HOLLAND, Edward, to the United States Trust Company of New York; n s of 147th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 18,000
HOLLAND, Edward, to the United States Trust Company of New York; n s of 147th St, 130 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 12,000
HUNTER, Charles W., to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Bryant St, 151.8 ft n of Home St, installments 2,900
JACKSON, Isidore, to Belle Honstein, executors, &c.; e s of Sheriff St, 60 ft s of Rivington St, 1 year 15,000
KEHOE, Florence W., to James Rogers; s s of 183d St, 252.10 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 3,400
KOPP, Jacob, to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; s s of 109th St, 250 and 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, (2 mortgages,) 40,000
KOPP, Jacob, to Isaac Stern and another, trustees; s s of 109th St, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 20,000
KLEIN, Joseph, and wife to George Hermann; 102 Pitt St, 3 years 3,000
KLEIN, Joseph, and wife to Henri Strasbourger; e s of Pitt St, 100 ft s of Stanton St, demand 1,000
KLEIN, Joseph, and wife to Hugo Cohn; 102 Pitt St, ½ year 200
KRIETE, August, to Katie Guttler; w s of 10th Av, 75.4 ft s of 48th St, leasehold, 3 years 15,000
LANE, Charles, to Freling H. Smith and another, executors; n w corner of St. Ann's Av and 141st St, 1 year 2,500
LEVIN, Joseph, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; e s of Washington Av, as widened, 117.10 ft n of 163d St, 1 year. 4,000
LEVIN, Joseph, to Isaac and Max S. Boehm; e s of Washington Av, as widened, 117.10 ft n of 163d St, 1 year. 3,000
MAHONEY, Annie, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 457 Hudson St, leasehold, demand 3,000
MARCHESE, Caroline, and Catharine A. Weller to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 109th St, 140 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 3,750
MARCHESE, Caroline, and Catharine A. Weller to Susan Channing; 244 East 109th St, 1 year 100
MASON, Henrietta V. and William R., to Denis Horgan; 349 West 36th St, 2 years 3,000
MASON, Henrietta V., to Matilda B. Brown; 349 West 36th St, 3 years 20,000
McGRATH, John J., and another to Moses T. Pyne and another, trustees, &c., and others; 203 Canal St, 5 years .. 45,000
RUPPERT, William V. to the Harlem Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of 12th St, Lots 203 and 151, Map of Village of Wakefield, installments 2,000
SALTONSTALL, Frances G., to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company; n s of 97th St, 368 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 12,000
SCHAEFER, Mary, to Peter Cook; 219 East 127th St, 3 years 500
SCHEIBELBERG, Herman, to Minnie Fannie to Aaron Carter and others, trustees, &c.; 61 East 103d St, 3 years 14,000
SIMPSON, John B., Jr., to Thomas A. and Sarah E. McGrawn; n e corner of the Southern Boulevard and Lincoln Avenue, 5 years 40,000
SMITH, Winifred L., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 881 and 883 Park Av, leasehold, demand 1,750
SMITH, Thomas, and others, to D. Willis James; s w corner of 107th St, and Manhattan Av, 1 year 67,000
SMITH, Thomas, and another, to George Youle; 51 West 106th St, n w corner of Manhattan Av, 2 years 75,000
STEDMAN, Ernest G., to Alfred Mitchell and another; n w corner of 4th Av and 74th St, 1 year 55,000
STEDMAN, Ernest G., to Robert W. Tailer; n s of 74th St, 100 ft w of Park Av, 1½ years 75,000
STOLZ, George, to Agnes M. Strebeigh and another, executors; s s of 151st St, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 2 years 18,000
STURLA, Anna H., to Meredith Dryden; s s of 85th St, 239 ft w of Central Park West, 20x102.2 5,000
TAMS, Blanche E. S., to Bertram de N. Cruger and others; s s of 22d St, 121.3 and 137.6 ft e of Lexington Av, secures bond as Guardian, for 13,915
THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 29th St, 120.2 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year 8,000
TURNER, William C., to Payson Merrill; s s of 186th St, 140 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 1 year 28,000
TURNER, William C., to Noah C. Rogers; s s of 186th St, 140 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 1 year 29,167
TURNER, William C., to Payson Merrill; s s of 186th St, 140 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 1 year 33,333
TURNER, William C., to Noah C. Rogers; s e corner of Vanderbilt Av and 186th St, 1 year 24,500
TURNER, William C. and Lucy E., to Mathilda Ginsburg; s e corner of Vanderbilt Av and 186th St, 1 year 45,000
TURNER, Herbert E., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 136 and 138 West 28th St, 3 years 40,000
TURNER, Herbert B., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; Madison Av, n e corner of 53d St, 1 year ..120,000
VIELE, Juliette H. and Egbert L., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; s e corner of Riverside Av and 88th St, 1 year 5,000
VOLLMER, Peter, to Hannah Wallach; n s of 56th St, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years .. 2,000
WALTHAUSEN, Johann H. A., to Franklin Savings Bank; 454 West 41st St, 1 year 3,000
WARNER, Maria L., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of 1st Av, 75.5 ft n of 119th St, 5 years .. 13,500
WARNKEN, Fred, and wife to Maurice Ahl; 718 East 134th St, 1 year 500
WEBER, Jacob, to George Ehret; n e corner of 83d St and Madison Av, 1 year 150,000
WEBSTER, Henry A., to the Good Samaritan Dispensary; n s of 126th St, 143 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years 6,000
WEISS, Emanuel, to Samuel Greenfeld; 651 East 5th St, installments 2,000
WILLIAMS, Alpheus A., to Henry A. Braun; s s of 29th St, 176.1 ft w of 7th Av, 1 month 4,000
WIRTH, William, to Helen Adams; 48 Broome St, 1 year 20,000
86TH ST, n s, 120.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 30x100.8; John Quinn, to The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 1 year ... 14,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Sophia E. C., and others, executors, &c., to Sophia E. C. Brown 6,136
BAKER, William H., to Emma Kaufmann $3,000
CULLEN, Elizabeth, to Albert Bunker 2,250
DINKEL, Annie, executrix, to Frederick Hollender 2,500
DAVIS, Benjamin H. and Louis H., to Morris Goldberg 1,000
EVERDELL, William K., to Henry B. Howell, two assignments ..... Nom.
GIESZLER, Martin, to Charles A. Stadler. 3,000
GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to F. Stengel .. 12,000
HAAS, Leopold, to Miriam Moses 7,125
HASSEY, Anna C. S., to Meyer H. Ullmann 2,000
KNIGHT, Carrie A. and Jacob, trustees, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee 16,000
LEISH, Henry G., to Carrie Bendheim 2,250
LAWRENCE, Alice J., to Katharine T. Martin and another, executors 4,500
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Corn Exchange Bank, two assignments 31,174
PASCA, Luciano, to Alexander Walker .... Nom.
STOLZ, George, to John F. Steeves 750
TAYLOR, Louisa W., to Alice E. Shoenberger, two assignments ..... Nom.
THE DIME SAVINGS BANK OF BROOKlyn to Title Guarantee and Trust Company 501,771
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to New York City Mission and Tract Society 5,500
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Standard Finance and Trust Company 700,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Vassar College 20,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, two assignments 40,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to William W. Astor 100,000
WILLIAMS, Jennie L., and others, executors, to Jennie L. Williams 2,500
BROWN, Sophia E. C., administratrix, to Samuel W. Bridgham and another, executors 7,029
TAYLOR, Morton J., to Frederic J. Middlebrook 906
TROWBRIDGE, Edwin D. and George, executors, to James A. Trowbridge 6,000
WARREN, Margaretta B., and another, trustees, to Lucy A. Martin, (two assignments) 7,000
WARREN, Margaretta B., and another, trustees, to Edward H. Reynolds, as trustee ..... nominal

Mechanics' Liens.

BOWERY, 143; Henry Wendling against the estate of George R. Barker, owner; Max Globe, contractor $98
WEST 3D ST, 54 and 56; Abraham Dimond against Maurice W. Deshon, owner; Alden Realty Company and Franklin A. Thurston, owners and contractors ... 150
93D ST, 8 East; Thomas Graham against L. Dannhauser, owner and contractor ... 250
MINNEFORD AV, e s, 175 ft s of Elizabeth St, 225x300; Harry T. Booth against Emil Waldenberger, owner and contractor 230
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 151st St, 30.11x93.3; John W. Rapp against Claude W. Mick, owner and contractor .. 78

Lis Pendens.

BOND ST, 33; William Rankin against Catharine Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.
BRADHURST AV, e s, 49.11 ft n of 148th St, 25x75; Paul T. Kammerer against Frank W. Gilbert and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rider & Smith.
BROADWAY, s e corner of Walker St, 28.6x175 to Courtland Alley x29.5x175; John W. Hutton against Albert E. Phyfe and another, (action to recover amount;) attorney, M. E. Duffy.
19TH ST, 137 West; George Alexander and another against Robert Lipold and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, K. Simon.
47TH ST, s s, 183.9 ft w of 6th Av, 87.6x100.5; William Rankin against Catharine Taylor and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Quackenbush & Wise.
78TH ST, n s, 185 ft e of Sd Av, 13.4x102.2; Margaret Montgomery against George Devinney, Jr., and others, (partition;) attorney, N. Mayer.
116TH ST, s s, 280 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100; William Herz against Harris Fordinsky and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.
117TH ST, n s, 113.4 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.4x100.11; Emma C. Heesemann against Carrie S. Kennedy, (action to have judgment canceled;) attorneys, Lenney & Donovan.
135TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St Ann's Av, 100x100; Ferdinand Forsch against William Jeffery and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.
158TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Annie S. Greacen against Thomas Alexander and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. McAdam.
158TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of Boulevard, 50x99.11; Trina Prigge against Thomas Alexander and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. W. McAdam.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Lacombe, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 P. O. Building. Government causes; jury.

3381—Shaw vs. Miller.
17898—Pickhardt vs. Erhardt.
11329—Menke vs. Heden.
11004—Greeff vs. Heden.
13967—Greeff vs. Magone.
12273—Lykke vs. Magone.
17539—Lestienne vs. Erhardt.
17966—Lestienne vs. Erhardt.
11903—Gulterman vs. Magone.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Recess until Monday, June 6.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Roy vs. Roy.
2—People, &c., vs. Mut. Benefit Life Assoc'n.
3—Monroe vs. Waydell.
4—Golla vs. Fither.
5—Gillen vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
6—Sachs vs. Jackson.
7—Russell vs. Clayton.
8—Schmitt vs. Kiesel.
9—In re N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.
10—In re Amsterdam Investment Co.
11—In re Cohen.
12—In re Con. Gas Co.
13—In re Kramer.
14—Lynde vs. Lynde.
15—Moses vs. Hatch.
16—Tucker vs. Macnaughton.
17—In re Nelson Av.
18—Quinn vs. York.
19—Bowen vs. Bowen.
20—U. S. Glass Co. vs. Frisbie.
21—Van Sicklen vs. Russell.
22—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mut. Acc. Assn.
23—Fuerstenberg vs. Am. Soda Fountain Co.
24—Haskell vs. Osbourne
25—Germania Life Ins. Co. vs. Gainsborg.
26—Hohlweck vs. Lathers.
27—McCarthy vs. Board of Police.
28—Schlossheimer vs. Fry
29—People ex rel. Wagner vs. Roosevelt.
30—People ex rel. Herrlich vs. same.
31—People ex rel. vs. Guilfoyle vs. same.
32—People ex rel. Moneypenny vs. same.
33—People ex rel. Wensler vs. same.
34—In re A. Shrimpton & Sons.
35—Austen vs. Furman.
36—People, &c., vs. Buckley.
37—Levy vs. Stannion.
38—People, &c., vs. Germaine.
39—R. W. Gilman Mfg. Co. vs. Merchants' Co.
40—Bridgewater vs. Dempsey.
41—McGrane vs. Palmer
42—In re Lotterhos.
43—Stearns vs. Stearns.
44—H. B. Claflin Co. vs. Ellin.
45—Boskowitz vs. Stimmel.
46—Vasquez vs. Vasquez
47—Roche vs. Straight.
48—Megroz vs. Morrison.
49—Frank vs. Hackelberg.
50—Chichester vs. Holman Liver Pad Co.
51—Weintraub vs. Smith
52—Hatch vs. O'Connor.
53—Van Orden vs. Van Orden.
54—Patterson vs. Patterson.
55—Smith vs. Caldwell.
56—Walter vs. McAllister.
57—Kyle vs. Kyle.
58—Stegmann vs. Ruehl.
59—People ex rel. Weathered. vs. Coler.
60—In re Wilson.
61—Griswold vs. Caldwell.
62—Garfield Nat. Bank vs. Dolge.
63—Knight vs. Stanley Bradley Pub. Co.
64—Bank of Metropolis vs. Dolge.
65—Li vs. Whitehead.
66—Butcher vs. Con. Trust Co.
67—Brown vs. McCormick.
68—Sanders vs. Porter.
69—Farley vs. Gross.
70—Frazier vs. Perry.
71—Fitzgerald vs. Board of Police.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—May Term adjourned until July 18.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

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" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

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INSTRUCTION AND BOARD WANTED FOR a boy of 15 in a tutor's family that go to the country; references required. B., Post Office Box 457, city.

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AM DESIROUS OF PLACING A BOY OF 15 with tutor in the country over Summer; references required. L., Post Office Box 457.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

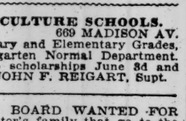
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANCES ELLIOTT HOLT LEWIS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM J. DEVLIN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date twenty-third day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 23d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land located in the City of New York in Section 7, Block 1890, on the land map of said city, which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southeasterly corner of West End Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, running thence southerly and along the westerly side of West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Third Street and a portion of the distance through a party wall seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches; thence northerly parallel with West End Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Third Street seventy-nine (79) feet three and one quarter (3¼) inches to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenant against nuisances contained in a certain deed of conveyance from Sophia R. C. Furniss and others, trustees, to Robert S. Ely, conveying the premises and other property, dated December fifteenth, 1881, recorded in Liber 1,637 of Conveyances, Page 17.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898. JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

HENRY GRASSE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 167 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

103rd Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $31,575.00, with interest thereon from 23d day of May, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $389.90, with interest from 23d May, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $961.35 and interest.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Referee.

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REFEREES' NOTICES.

BROADWAY, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRTY-ninth Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—THE STATE TRUST COMPANY as trustee, &c., plaintiff, against THE CASINO COMPANY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, dated January 14th, 1897, and entered in the above entitled action, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1897, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 29th day of July, 1897, I, Lewis L. Delafield, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, in one parcel, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, on the eighteenth day of May, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, the leasehold estate in said judgment mentioned and thereby decreed to be sold, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, that is to say:

Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Broadway by the southerly line of Thirty-ninth Street; and running thence southeasterly, along the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, one hundred and forty-four feet and eight inches; thence southwesterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ninety-eight feet six inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fifty feet; thence northeasterly, at right angles to the southerly side of Thirty-ninth Street, ten feet six inches; thence northwesterly, parallel with Thirty-ninth Street, fourteen feet three inches; thence westerly, in a straight line at right angles to the easterly side of Broadway, fifty-four feet to a point on the said easterly side of Broadway, which is distant one hundred and seven feet southerly from the place of beginning; and thence northerly, along the said easterly side of Broadway, one hundred and seven feet to the point or place of beginning.

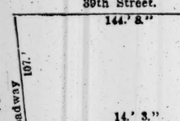
Together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, privileges, and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

And also all the estate, right, title, interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity, of the said Casino Company, of, in, and to the said premises and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances.

Together with all its equipments, appurtenances, rights, franchises, income, property, profits now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Casino Company, and also the indentures of lease and every clause, article, and condition therein expressed and contained, dated December 1st, 1891, made by one Robert F. Bixby, individually, and Robert F. Bixby, as trustee of Grace S. Mankowski, under the last will and testament of John M. Bixby, deceased, unto the New York Concert Company, Limited, its successors and assigns, leasing said premises from the first day of May, 1892, for and during and until the full end and term of ten years thence next ensuing.—Dated New York, April 23, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and Post Office address, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City. 30th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge upon the above-described property, to satisfy which the same is to be sold, is $131,510.70, with interest thereon from the 5th day of June, 1898, together with costs and extra allowance and Trustee's compensation, amounting in all to $2,856.60, with interest thereon from January 14, 1897, and the expenses of sale.

The property is to be sold subject to liens and incumbrances prior to the mortgage under foreclosure, amounting to the sum of $18,494.98, the said sum having been fixed by a final order of the District Court, modified by the Appellate Term, in a proceeding by the receiver for a redemption of the lease and repossession of the premises as the amount due for rent in arrears, repairs, taxes, water rents, &c.—Dated at the City of New York, April 23d, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above-described property is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, May 25th, at the same time and place.—Dated May 18th, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 1st, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y City, May 25, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

The sale of the above described property is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, June 8th, 1898, same hour and place.—Dated N. Y. City, June 1st, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

158 WEST 101ST STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ELIZA A. PRALL, plaintiff, against LUCY A. HALL et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 6th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows:

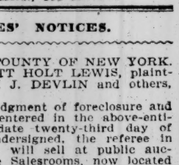
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and First Street and Amsterdam Avenue, running thence southerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to centre line of block; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and First Street twenty-six feet; thence northerly and parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and partly through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and First Street, and thence westerly along said southerly side of One Hundred and First Street twenty-six feet to the point of beginning.—Dated New York, May 16th, 1898.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau St., New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

158 West 101st St.



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's claim upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $17,929.15, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $278.20.

RICHARD H. MITCHELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
my16-2aw3wM&Th&je6

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

A lady in New Salem, New York State, recently received information from one of her friends in regard to the value of Ripans Tabules, where headache is caused from stomach troubles. She repeats the good news to her neighbors, and thus the fame of Ripans Tabules was spread about. She relates an enthusiastic story of what the Tabules have done for her. A kind friend, she says, first obtained a promise that she would try Ripans Tabules. She did so, and in a very short time the change for the better was so marked that her doctor asked her what was the cause of her improved condition. The Tabules were so effective in curing her of biliousness that she gave them to her husband and thinks it was due to them that his life was spared through the winter. She feels that she can not praise Ripans Tabules too highly. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—look FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at liquor stores and barber shops.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

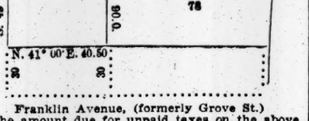
SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—ANNE C. BOSWORTH, plaintiff, against MARTHA S. McLAUGHLIN, William R. McLaughlin, and Ida Virgina Tyson, as trustees named in the alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased; Walter Brower and George Moulton, executors of the said alleged will of Mary McLaughlin, deceased, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of February, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 21st day of February, 1898, and in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 21st day of May, 1898, and an order amending the said judgment made on the 6th day of May, 1898, and entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on the 21st day of May 1898, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by James L. Brumley, auctioneer, the premises situated in New York County, in said interlocutory judgment mentioned as amended by the order of May 6th, 1898, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York and State of New York, being part of the lots known and designated by the numbers 77 and 78 on the map entitled, "Map of the Village of Fairmont, Upper Morrisania, County of Westchester," and filed in New York made by Andrew Findlay, dated June 26th, 1850, and filed in the office of the County Clerk of Westchester County, White Plains," the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point where the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, is intersected by the southerly side of Waverly Place, and running thence along the southerly side of Waverly Place southeasterly 90 feet, thence southwesterly 40.5 feet, thence parallel with Waverly Place northwesterly 90 feet to a point in the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, thence along the easterly side of Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove Street,) as widened, northeasterly 40.5 feet to the place of beginning.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

DAILEY, BELL & CRANE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Franklin Avenue, (formerly Grove St.)

The amount due for unpaid taxes on the above premises is $6.80. There are no other unpaid taxes or assessments against said premises to the knowledge of the parties, and if any should appear they will be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

JAMES T. WILLIAMSON, Referee.

my24-2aw8wT&Th&je14

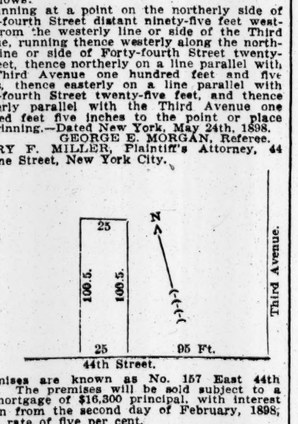
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—J. Frederic Kernochan, as substituted trustee of the trust created in and by the will of ALMY T. HICKS, deceased, for the benefit of Thomas Buchanan Winthrop, and remaindermen, plaintiff, against Anthony A. Hughes and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an amended judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 10th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, County of New York, and Borough of Manhattan, on the seventh day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-third Street distant ninety-five feet westerly from the westerly line or side of the Third Avenue, running thence westerly along the northerly line or side of Sixty-third Street twenty-five feet, thence northerly on a line parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet and five inches, thence easterly on a line parallel with Forty-fourth Street twenty-five feet, and thence southerly parallel with the Third Avenue one hundred feet five inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

HENRY F. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Pine Street, New York City.



44th Street.

Premises are known as No. 157 East 44th Street. The premises will be sold subject to a first mortgage of $16,300 principal, with interest thereon from the second day of February, 1898, at the rate of five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the property is to be sold is two thousand six hundred and ninety-two and 50-100 dollars, ($2,692.50,) exclusive of costs, with interest from May 14th, 1898, and the approximate amount of the charges or liens for taxes, water rents, &c., is sixty dollars, with interest to be added.

GEORGE E. MORGAN, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—FREDERICK G. POTTER, plaintiff, against WILLIAM E. McINTOSH, and MARY McINTOSH, his wife, (Mary being fictitious, as real first name of said defendant is unknown to the plaintiff;) the City of New York, defendants. The trial of this action desired in the County of New York. Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, April 29th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To William E. McIntosh, defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the clerk of said court and of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County, City, and State of New York.—Dated, May 11th, 1898.

WILLIAM C. ARNOLD, Attorney for plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my13-1aw6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BERKELEY athletic association, LIMITED, a domestic corporation.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to file his account as receiver of the said corporation with George C. Austin, Esq., the referee duly appointed to take and state the same at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 24th day of June, 1898, at 2:30 P. M.—Dated June 1st, 1898. DAVID THOMSON,

GIRAUD F. THOMSON, Attorney for Receiver, 141 Broadway, N. Y. Je2-1aw4wTh.

SURROGATE' NOTICES.

CROW, MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CROW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of September next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of March, 1898. JAMES CROW, Administrator. SHAW, BALDWIN & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Administrator, 150 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh.

FRANKE, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD FRANKE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 30 West 114th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September, 1898, next. —Dated New York, the 9th day of March, 1898. ALBERT FRANKE, Executor. JOSEPHINE FRANKE, Executrix. SIMON SULTAN, Att'y for Executors, 87 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. mh10-1aw6mTh

HELLER, WILLIAM S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. HELLER, late of the City of New York, in the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Evarts & Moffat, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. ALICE M. HELLER, Administratrix. EVARTS & MOFFAT, Attorneys for Administratrix, 63 Wall St., New York City. mh17-1aw6mTh

HOTOP, FRANZ JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANZ JOSEPH HOTOP, sometimes known as Francis Joseph Hotop, and sometimes known as Francis J. Hotop, late of the City of Dresden, Empire of Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Dunn, Strong & Jarvis, No. 50 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1898. EDMUND PAVENSTEDT, Ancillary Executor. DUNN, STRONG & JARVIS, Attys. for Ancillary Executor, 50 Wall St., N. Y. City. ja27-1aw6mTh

MAGRATH, PATRICK J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims or demands against the said PATRICK J. MAGRATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscribers, administrators of the personal estate of said deceased, at the law office of James Conkling, Main Street, in the village of Ilion, Herkimer County, New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated Ilion, N. Y., March 15th, 1898. JAMES CONKLING, JOHN H. CLINTON, Administrators. m17-1aw6mTh

MILLER, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. MILLER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of W. P. Knapp, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1898. MARY E. MILLER, Executrix; W. P. KNAPP, Executor. W. P. KNAPP, Attorney for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. ap28-1aw6mTh.

NICHOLSON, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT NICHOLSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 743 East 167th Street, in the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York the 8th day of March, 1898. MARY ELIZA DURRELL, Executrix. W. STEBBINS SMITH, Attorney for Executrix, 743 East 167th Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City. mh10-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PATTERSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present them, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 401, No. 97 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of February, 1898. ADOLPHUS D. PAPE, Executor. ALVIN SUMMERS, Attorney for Executor, 97 Cedar Street, N. Y. f3-1aw6mTh

PINKHAM, BENJAMIN F.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent: To Jason Pinkham, Lydia A. Barker, Mary J. C. George, Nancy P. Glover, Eliza S. P. Spaulding, Edward B. Sargent, Annie E. Knight, Martha A. Achorn, William Wright, Everett E. Pinkham, Philip Marr, Sidney C. Pinkham, Willis H. Pinkham, Clara E. Marr, Merrit P. Pinkham, Frederick A. Alexander, Marguritta Alexander, and to all persons interested in the estate of BENJAMIN F. PINKHAM, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth (19th) day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Jason Pinkham and Nellie C. Alexander, as administrators of the goods, chattels, and credits of said deceased, and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect of failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.]

JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

F. A. DOYLE, Att'y for Adm'rs, 130 Fulton St., New York. my26-1aw6wTh

POPE, JENNIE BROOKFIELD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JENNIE BROOKFIELD POPE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Henry Haldane, No. 62 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of January, 1898. CHARLES F. POPE, Administrator. WILLIAM HENRY HALDANE Attorney for Administrator, 52 William Street, New York City. ja6-1aw6mTh.

PULGARON, FRANCISCO VALDES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCISCO VALDES PULGARON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 276 Fourth Avenue, in the City of New York, on or before the seventh day of October next.—Dated New York, the sixth day of April, 1898. ELENA FITZGERALD DE PULGARON, Administratrix, with the will annexed. HORATIO S. RUBENS, Atty. for Administratrix, 56 New Street, New York City. apr7-1aw6mTh

SPRATT, JULIA ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA ANN SPRATT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John F. Ward, No. 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of April, 1898. JOHN J. McKEW, JOHN J. TOWER, Executors. JOHN F. WARD, Attorney for Executors, 115 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

STEEGER, MARGARETHA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARETHA STEEGER, late of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 143 East Thirty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 3d day of November, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of April, 1898. HENRY STEEGER, Administrator. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Administrator, Tribune Building, 154 Nassau Street, New York City. ap14-1aw6mTh

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New York by the Fort George and Eleventh Avenue Railroad Company of New York City under the provisions of Section 59 of the Railroad Law for the certificate required under said section that the provisions of the section have been complied with and that public convenience and a necessity require the construction of its railroad, which railroad is to be fifteen hundred feet in length, or thereabouts, upon the Boulevard, or Eleventh Avenue, with one of its termini at the intersection of the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue and King's Bridge Road, and the other at the intersection of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, notice is hereby given that a public hearing on said application will be held by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, (Parlor D R,) New York City, on Thursday, June 2d, 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the BERKELEY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, a domestic corporation.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to file his account as receiver of the said corporation with George C. Austin, Esq., the referee duly appointed to take and state the same at his office, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 24th day of June, 1898, at 2:30 P. M.—Dated June 1st, 1898. DAVID THOMSON,

GIRAUD F. THOMSON, Attorney for Receiver, 141 Broadway, N. Y. Je2-1aw4wTh.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Thursdays and Sundays.

HOTEL INFORMATION FREE.

For Booklets of American, European Hotels,

SUMMER RESORTS

rates, call or address, (send stamp,)

HOTEL TARIFF BUREAU, 63 Fifth Ave., New York.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS

e.p. means European plan, a.p., American; op., open

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $3 up

do Stanwix Hall, e. p., $1 up, a. p., $3 up

Alienhurst, N. J...Hotel Curlew, opens May 28

Algonquin Hotel, (St. Andrews, N. B.) ap. $3.50up

Asbury Park, N. J. The Wellington, ap, $2.50 up

Atlantic City, N. J.....Hotel Rudolf, a. p., $4

Baltimore, Md...The Carrollton, a. p., $2.50 up

Bath Beach, L. I...Fort Lowery Hotel, a. p

Bay Shore, L. I...Prospect House, ap. $3 up

Beach Bluff. Mass..Hotel Preston opens June 29

Bernardsville, N. J. Somerset Inn, Ap. 30 to Nov. 1

Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3 up

Catskill, N. Y. **Prospect Park Htl,** Overlooking the Hudson, Op. to Nov. 1. J. S. Briggs, Prop

Catskill Mt. Hse. Op. Je 25. (3½ hours from N. Y.)

Catskill Mts., Hunter. Htl. St. Charles. Open Je 1

Cambridge Springs, Pa. Htl. Rider, a. p. $2.50 up

Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N. Y. Opens June 14

Chicago, Ill. The Virginia, ap. 3.50 up, ep. 1.50 up

Cincinnati, O...Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3

Cornwall-on-Hudson. The Elmer, (H. B. Elmer.)

do.....**Smith** House, (I. B. Elmer,) Booklets.

Fisher's Island, N. Y. Mansion House, ap, 3.50up

Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap $3up

Lake George, N. Y...Lake House, ap. $3.50 up. (A. H. Russell,)

do..Marion House, ap. $2 up. (H. R. Rayles.) Booklets.

do Central House, $9 to $12 wk. (E. J. Worden.) Book.

Liberty, N. Y. The Mecca, (C. O. Hayden.) Op. yearly

do Hotel Wawonda. (N. S. Messiter, Mgr.) Booklets

London, Eng......Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up

do .....Langham Hotel, (En-Pension, $2)

London Brunswick Htl. (Jermyn St.) redecorated; latest scientific sanitation; patronized by nobility.

London, (Westminster). St. Ermin's, high-class, Unexcelled for luxury, comfort, cuisine, ep, $1 up

Middletown Sprgs, Vt...The Montvert, ap, $3 up. Mineral Springs. Scientific WATER CURE.

Narragansett Pr, R. I. The Massasoit opens Je 1

Netherwood, N. J. Hunterston Htl, ap, 17.50upwk

New Orleans, La...New St. Charles, a. p., $4 up

do .....Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up

do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up

New York.....Brevoort House, ep., $1 up ap, $3 up; homelike hotel, excellent table d'hote, $1.25

New York. (N. B. Barry,) St. Cloud Htl, ep, $1.50 up

do The Westminster, a. p. $3.50 up, e. p. $1.50 up

do (5th Av. & 16th St.) Hotel Kensington, e. p., $1.50

do (Chambers & W. B'y). Cosmopolitan Htl., ep, $1up

do (M. Clune, Prop.) The Vanderbilt Hotel, ep, $1 up

Oakland B'ch, R. I. Oakland B'ch Htl. Op. Je 25

1,000 Island Park, N. Y....Columbian Hotel, ap. $2.50 up.

Patchogue, L. I. Pine Grove Hotel. Opens June 1

Philadelphia, Pa. The Aldine, ep. 1.50; ap. 3.50up

do Rest. a la carte. The Lafayette, e.p., $1 up

Point Pleasant, N. J., Resort Hotel, $15 to $25 wk

Quebec, Can. Chateau Frontenac, ap. $3.50 up.

Saranac Lake, N. Y. Algonquin Hotel. J. Harding

do Edgewood Inn.....Thos. Dewey. Booklets.

Scarboro B'ch, Me. Kirkwood Inn; ap. Op. Je 25

Stamford, N. Y. Churchill Hall & Rexmere, ap.

St. Louis... Lindell Hotel, e.p., $1 up; a. p., $2.50

Washington, D. C. Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5

do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up

do .....Hotel Gordon, e. p., a. p., $5

Watch Hill, R. I. New Ocean Hse. Opens June 20

White M'ts, Profile Hse. & Cottages, July to Oct

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world.
Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier....9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLING at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall-Highlands (by ferry).—Leaves Annex, North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturday,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., North River, 3:30; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 132d St., North River, 9:30.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers arrive in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell. Leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

BOROUGH SCHOOL BOARD

It Votes to Certify Pay Rolls of Education Board.

THE VACATION INSTRUCTION

Term and Course of Study Are Fixed —Establishment of Training Schools for Teachers.

The School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, received from the Board of Education through Secretary Palmer a request to certify through its Committee on Supplies the pay rolls of the officers, clerks, and other employes of the Board of Education, for March, April, and May.

Commissioner Anderson offered the following resolution in response to the request:

Resolved, That the pay rolls of the officers, clerks, and other employes of the Board of Education of the City of New York for the months of March, April, and May, 1898, aggregating the sum of $15,285.29, be, and the same are hereby, approved and ordered paid from the appropriation to the Department of Education, entitled "Salaries of officers, clerks, and other employes," Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

Commissioner Little asked where the School Board derived its authority to take the action contemplated, and Commissioner Anderson answered him in a legal argument, in which he maintained: First, that the salaries of the officers of the Board of Education are legally due to them for the entire period since their appointment; second, that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has the power to apportion any of the funds included in the budget of 1897 to the purpose of the payment of these salaries; third, that the Borough Board of Manhattan has the power, under Section 11 of the charter, to apply to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to make this application of so much of the funds allowed for the year 1898 as may be required to meet these salaries, and has the power to direct that the moneys so appropriated shall be applied to the payment of these salaries.

The Resolution Passed.

After a general debate the resolution was carried by a vote of 13 to 4, Messrs. Lee, Little, Burlingham, and McSweeny being the minority voters. The board directed the Committee on Supplies to certify the pay rolls of the Board of Education's officers and employes in accordance with the Anderson resolution, Chairman McSweeny having declared that he would not certify the rolls unless ordered to do so.

The appointment by the President of the following as physicians for the examination of applicants for appointments as teachers was announced and approved by the board: Drs. W. Gill Wylie, J. R. Tillinghast, Josephine Walter, Nathan B. Van Etten, A. M. Jacobus, Matthias Nicoll, Jr., John Rogers, Jr., P. J. Lynch, and Samuel M. Brickner.

A report relative to vacation schools was received from the Board of School Superintendents, according to which the term for 1898 is to begin on July 11 and end Aug. 19, there being seven morning sessions a week; all schools to be mixed and no class to have a register of more than forty pupils. Ten school houses are set apart, and a teaching force of ten Principals, fifty experienced teachers, and 150 junior teachers is to be employed. The departments are to be industrial work, nature study, English, music, drawing, and kindergarten.

The Board of School Superintendents decided (1) that a license for Principal of vacation school may be granted to any teacher who has had at least five years' successful experience, and (2) that a license for position of assistant teacher may be issued to any graduate of a normal school approved by the State Superintendent or to any graduate of a high school approved by the State Superintendent, provided that graduates of high schools shall have had at least one year's successful experience in teaching.

Training Schools.

The board, following the recommendation of the special committee on the establishment of training schools for teachers, decided to set apart four rooms in Primary School No. 67 for the use of such schools from Sept. 1, 1898, to Feb. 1, 1899, provided the Finance Committee decides it has the ability to meet the $5,000 expense such action will cause.

The Committee on Sites and Buildings reported that it had designated eighteen school buildings in the most crowded districts of the city, where the playgrounds may be set aside for public recreation during the Summer vacation upon receipt of a proposition from the Public Education Association, or other reputable body to defray the expenses of maintaining such playgrounds for recreation purposes. The report was adopted.

The Board of Superintendents reported nominations for appointments in the evening High Schools, as follows: New York—Samuel Ayers, Principal; Abner B. Holley, General Assistant, and twenty-two teachers. Harlem—Edward A. Page, Principal; John Walsh, General Assistant, and fifteen teachers. East Side—William C. Hess, Principal, and twenty-one teachers. Evening High School for Women—May E. Tate, Principal; Anna Baker, General Assistant, and fifteen teachers.

The board will meet next Wednesday to consider the teachers' salary schedules.

THE POLICE BOARD DEAD-LOCK.

Record of the Proceedings of May 11 Just Printed.

The record of the dead-lock in the Police Board, which resulted a week later in the removal by Mayor Van Wyck of the two Republican Police Commissioners, Hamilton and Philips, was printed yesterday in the City Record, with the other proceedings of the meeting of the Police Board on May 11.

The record of the tie vote is as follows:

Commissioner Sexton moved that the Chief be requested to transfer Capt. Herlihy from the Fourteenth to the Ninth Precinct, and Capt. Delaney from the Ninth to the Fourteenth Precinct. Yeas—Commissioners York and Sexton. Nays—Commissioners Hamilton and Philips.

The next resolution voted on at the meeting of May 11 was one to grant licenses to the Lenox, Greater New York, Greenpoint, and Pelican Athletic Clubs. Commissioners York, Sexton, and Hamilton voted for that and Commissioner Philips voted in the negative.

Then followed this resolution:

Resolved, That the application of the Columbia Athletic Club for license be denied for the reason that the same is on one of the principal thoroughfares of New York City.

Yeas—Commissioners York and Sexton. Nays—Commissioners Hamilton and Philips.

Jacob Hess Elected Treasurer.

At the Police Board meeting yesterday Commissioner Jacob Hess was elected Treasurer of the board on motion of Commissioner Sexton. As treasurer of the Police Pension Fund, Commissioneh Hess will have to furnish a bond of $100,000, and as Treasurer of the board a bond of $20,000.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Making Plans for Bringing Merchants to New York This Summer.

The Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association, at their regular monthly meeting yesterday, authorized the President to send a telegram to the President of the Omaha Exposition, congratulating the people of the West on the opening of the exposition. Resolutions were passed requesting the President and the Secretsary of State to do all in their power to readjust the commercial relations between this country and Canada and Newfoundland.

Plans for the extension of New York's business in New England and in the South and West were adopted. Circulars will be sent out advertising this city's advantages as a Summer resort, and a representative will be sent to the West, South, and Southwest to obtain concessions from the passenger associations and railroads in those sections. The idea is to bring merchants to this city, as was done last Summer.

Raymond F. Brown Better.

Raymond F. Brown, the broker of 69 Pine Street, who was taken to a sanitarium in Poughkeepsie on Tuesday in a deranged state of mind, due to the excitement over the war situation and his endeavor to corner the nitrate of soda market, was yesterday reported to be considerably improved, and expected to be considerably improved, and strong hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

TAR PAPER FACTORY WRECKED.

Explosion in East Nineteenth Street Injures Many Persons and Damages Adjoining Buildings.

An explosion which occurred shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning in the tar paper factory of Tobias New & Co., at 529, 531, and 533 East Nineteenth Street, seriously injured a number of persons and wrecked the entire plant, causing thousands of dollars damage. No person was killed, but it is feared that some of the injured may die. It was the twenty-third fire that had occurred in the place within the past three years. The injured were:

Tobias New, the proprietor, of 80 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; upper part of body and head scalded and eyes supposed to be destroyed; Philip Greenfield, engineer of 209 East Eighty-eighth Street; severely burned about the face and hands; Victor Rosche of 405 East Twenty-second Street, chief engineer, badly scalded about the face and body; John O'Neill, engineer, of 532 West Forty-second Street, left leg fractured and face and body badly burned; Joseph Lamende, ragpicker, internally injured; unknown Italian woman, bruised; Leo J. Kahn of 304 East Fifty-first Street, bruised; Solomon Kahn of 335 East Fifty-first Street, hip and legs bruised; Thomas Ryan of 319 Avenue A, eyes injured, and John Judge of 409 East Twelfth Street, head cut. New, Greenfield, Rosche, O'Neill, Lamende, and the Italian woman were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

New, Rosche, Greenfield, and O'Neill were in the engine room of the building when the explosion occurred. Chief of Battalion Maher thinks the explosion was caused by an accumulation of tar gas. A glycerine tank was being cleaned at the time, and when the injured have recovered sufficiently they may be able to throw some light on the matter.

The building extends through to Twentieth Street. Fourteen persons were at work there at the time of the accident. The explosion blew out the entire roof and wrecked a big piece of the side wall, hurling the men in all directions. The wall on the east side separating the factory from the East River Lead Company was blown in and several persons hurt there.

Hot tar, scalding water, bits of iron, pieces of machinery, splinters of wood, and pieces of glass were hurled in all directions, some of the pieces landing many yards away.

Mr. New was found in the middle of the street, apparently deranged. He was picking pieces of the scalded and burned flesh off his hands, and was taken care of by a policeman until an ambulance arrived. The firemen from Engine No. 28, who were the first to arrive at the fire, which began to burn briskly, went into the building and carried out Rosche, Greenfield, Lamende, and the Italian woman. They were at once sent to Bellevue.

The explosion crushed in the roof of the East River Lead Company's boiler room, upsetting the boilers and injuring several persons in the building. Leo and Solomon Kahn, the proprietors, were in the office on the second floor. Leo Kahn was thrown through a door, and Solomon was hurled down stairs. John Murphy heard the explosion, jumped through a door in time to save himself from being crushed. The roof fell in and tons of brick were deposited on the spot where he had been standing.

A large piece of plate glass, about a yard square, was hurled through the air to the roof of 509 East Nineteenth Street, McCoy's stable. It crashed through the roof and narrowly missed two men at work in the building. Every window in the paper factory and in the lead company's building was blown out. The machinery in New's place was destroyed. The amount of damage has not been estimated. The firemen soon extinguished the flames.

FALLING WALLS INJURE FIVE.

Part of Old Building Collapses While Being Torn Down.

When a section of an old building, which was being torn down, at 533 East Thirteenth Street, collapsed yesterday afternoon, a dozen workmen who were in it were covered by falling walls. These five were more or less injured:

Jacob Roth, thirty-nine, 525 East Thirteenth Street; rib broken; taken to Bellevue Hospital. Charles Abey, fifty-eight, 619 West Forty-sixth Street; both hips injured; taken to New York Hospital. Paccicle Farolloza, twenty-eight, 443 East Thirteenth Street; contusions of body; taken home. Thomas De Garo, forty-one, 508 East Thirteenth Street; left shoulder dislocated; taken to Bellevue Hospital. H. James Walsh, thirty-one, 539 East Thirteenth Street; left arm broken; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The building was owned and formerly occupied as a rag warehouse by ex-Alderman Arthur J. McQuade. When he determined to have the place torn down, with the house next door at 535, and set up apartment houses, he gave the contract to Diehl & Wercant. This firm in turn let out the job to Jacob Levy, saloon keeper and contractor of Chrystie Street and Grand.

All of the building had been taken down with the exception of about ten feet of the two side walls above the first floor. Jacob Roth, one of the men injured, was a new hand, and did not know much about tearing down houses. He was instructed to knock only a few bricks down at a time, but several witnesses of the accident, said the man disobeyed instructions, and with a crowbar pried down about four feet of wall. This, in falling went through the first floor, dragging it down, and taking with it all the second floor walls that remained standing. The men went down with the floor, the walls falling on top of them.

The falling walls and the shrieks of the buried men, caused much excitement in the neighborhood. The men were not buried deeply, as the floor had only partly given way. The workmen began at once to get the men out.

Christian Diehl, of the firm to which the contract was originally let, went to the East Fifth Street Station, and explained that his firm was not responsible for the collapse. Several of the other workmen were taken to the station house, and explained how the collapse was due to the new hand. The police are looking for Jacob Levy and his son. Gustav Manfried and Edward Brown, foreman and assistant foreman for Levy, were charged with criminal carelessness, and held for trial.

CAPON SPRINGS CONFERENCE.

Well-Known Men to Discuss Christian Education at the South.

Among those who have accepted invitations to the Capon Springs Conference on Christian Education at the South and who are expected to take part in its deliberations are the Rev. Drs. Thomas A. Hoyt and George D. Baker of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. John A. Lindsay and Gen. Erastus Blakeslee of Boston, Bishops Dudley of Kentucky and Nelson of Georgia, the Rev. Dr. Frissell of Hampton, the Rev. Dr. Curry, Gen. Eaton, and the Rev. A. D. Mayo of Washington; Presidents Dreher of Roanoke College and Frost of Berea College, Sister Ella of Morganton, N. C.; the Rev. A. B. Hunter and the Rev. Dr. Meserve of Raleigh, N. C.; the Rev. George E. Benedict of the Benedict Memorial School at Cedartown, Ga.; the Rev. Drs. Lawrence of Asheville, N. C., and D. G. Satterfield of Concord, N. C.; W. L. Wilson of Lexington, Va.; Dr. E. C. Mitchell of New Orleans, Prof. Dinwiddie of Elkins, Va., and the Rev. C. O. Pruden of Chatham, Va.

Most all of these men are actively interested or engaged in the work at the South, and the conference, which is the first of the kind, promises much in its behalf. It will comprise in all some seventy-five persons, and is to meet from June 29 to July 3, inclusive.

Women Faint at Gold Street Fire.

A fire which occurred in the printing establishment of Clark & Zugalla, on the fourth floor of the large seven-story building 33 to 43 Gold Street late yesterday afternoon, did $3,000 damage. In the rush of the employes to get out of the building two women fainted, but no one was hurt.

Silk Skirts
Second Floor.
Black or Changeable Taffetas Skirts,
with two ruffles, $5.00,
with three ruffles, $5.75.
Fancy striped Taffetas Skirts, umbrella shape, with corded ruffle,
$6.50.
James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

BOARD OF IMPROVEMENTS

President Cromwell of Richmond Borough Is Shut Out.

DR. FEENY'S APPEAL THE CAUSE

The Subject of Private Water Supply Contracts Is Taken Up—Mr. Grout's Objections in Vain.

The members of the Board of Public Improvements have decided to back up Dr. Feeny in his fight for the Presidency of the Borough of Richmond, and at their meeting yesterday afternoon took the first step toward that end. They refused to permit George Cromwell, the Republican President of the Borough of Richmond, to take part in the proceedings of the board.

Mr. Cromwell was declared elected to the Presidency of the Borough of Richmond by the courts, and at the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements last week he took the seat assigned to the President of the borough he represents, and the question of his standing in the board was not raised.

Dr. Feeny, however, has taken an appeal from the decision of the courts which declared Mr. Cromwell elected by a few votes, and this will be argued in the Supreme Court next Monday. The board yesterday extended Mr. Cromwell every other courtesy than the right to take part in its proceedings.

At the opening of the session President Holahan objected to the reading of Mr. Cromwell's name as a member of the board, and declared that the certificate of the Board of Canvassers presented by him was not sufficient authority for the board. Mr. Cromwell declared that he would be present at the next meeting of the board armed with a certified copy of the order of the court, and that he would take his seat.

Just before the adjournment of the board the matter of private water supply contracts was brought up. The Jamaica Water Supply Company brought up a petition to open the streets of Queens to carry out a contract made late in 1897. This matter was referred to Commissioner of Water Supply Dalton, against the protest of President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn, who moved that the petition be denied at once. He said that the contract referred to was one of those entered into just before consolidation, and branded it as an attempt to saddle obligations upon the city. President Holahan, however, insisted that the petition be referred to Mr. Dalton.

Commissioner Kearney of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies said that an application had been received from the Ramapo Water Supply Company for a hearing by the board, and he moved that a hearing be granted on Tuesday, June 14, at 2 P. M. An attempt was made at the previous meeting of the board to have a date set for a hearing on the letting of private water supply contracts, but President Grout and several others defeated it. Some of Mr. Grout's supporters were absent yesterday and the date for the hearing was granted.

CONCERTS IN THE PARKS.

Assignments for the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx.

The assignments for evening music in the Manhattan Borough public parks for this season have been made as follows:

Abingdon Square, Wednesdays; Tompkins Square, Tuesdays; Mount Morris Park, Tuesdays; Washington Square, Mondays; Corlears Hook Park, Mondays; Battery Park, Fridays; Madison Square, Thursdays; East River Park, Thursdays; Mulberry Bend Park, Wednesdays. The first concert at Corlears Hook Park will be given June 13; at Battery Park, June 10; Madison Square and East River Park, June 9, and Mulberry Bend Park, June 16. Concerts at the other parks have already begun. Central Park is favored Saturday and Sunday afternoons.

In the parks north of the Harlem River, commencing June 19, concerts will be given Sundays at Bronx and St. Mary's Parks continuing through August, and on Saturdays, beginning June 18, at Claremont, Cedar, Van Cortlandt, and Crotona Parks.

RICHMOND REPUBLICAN FIGHT.

Court Asked to Change Unit of County Committee Representation.

The dispute between the independent and organization Republicans of Richmond was taken into the Supreme Court yesterday, when Louis H. Achilles, a voter of the First Ward of that borough, asked Justice Stover to make an order directing the Police Board, as custodian of primary records, to reconvene and change the unit of representation for the County Committee from the Assembly district to the five wards of the Borough of Richmond.

Mr. Achilles was represented by Paul D. Cravath and G. M. Pinney, Jr., who contended that the primary election law, in counties which are conterminous with boroughs specially provides that the County Committees shall be apportioned among the several wards of such borough. They claimed that the County Committee, in making the statutory application for the apportionment to the Police Board, made the unit of representation the First Assembly District, which comprises the Borough of Richmond.

A. C. Butts of the Corporation Counsel's office held that the action of the Police Board was perfectly legal, and that the unit of representation in Richmond Borough, as elsewhere, was the Assembly district.

Mr. Cravath said that the primary law prescribed certain courses to be adopted for this year only. Next year the County Committee of Richmond would be entitled to make the election district the unit of representation, but this year the law provided that it should be the different wards of that county. Justice Stover took the papers and reserved his decision.

The Will of Sophia R. Brown.

The will of Sophia Raymond Brown was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. The testatrix leaves $5,000 each to the Fund for Aged and Indigent Protestant Episcopal Clergymen of the Diocese of New York, St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church Society of New Canaan, Fairfield County, Conn.; the Church Society of Lewisborough, Westchester; the Methodist Episcopal Home for Aged and Infirm, and the Society for the Increase of the Ministry. Many bequests are also made to relatives and friends. The residuary estate goes to Sarah Jane Lockwood, a sister, and to C. A. Raymond, a brother. The value of the estate, which is estimated at over $1,000,000, is not given.

Flagman of Long Experience Killed.

George Cordick, fifty-four years old, of 559½ Henderson Street, Jersey City, who had been for twenty-five years a flagman at the Henderson Street crossing of the Erie Railroad, got in front of an east-bound train, running into the station at 7:10 o'clock last night, and was instantly killed. His son James, who was a day flagman, was killed at the same crossing two years ago.

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POLICEMEN ON PARADE

Four Thousand Bluecoats Make a Fine Showing in the Annual Turn-Out.

REVIEWED BY MAYOR VAN WYCK

Unusual Popular Interest—Patrolman Frederick L. Stahl Receives the Rhinelander Medal for Valor and Is Promptly Made a Roundsman.

A radiant sky and occasional mild, but cooling breezes produced satisfactory natural conditions for the annual police parade yesterday, and scores of thousands of New Yorkers were enabled to enjoy an uncommonly fine spectacle. This being the first parade of the police force of the greater City of New York, it was an event of more than ordinary interest, and it called into the streets, especially in the upper part of the city, enormous crowds of eager spectators. There were about 4,000 bluecoats in line, and with scarcely any exceptions they were stalwart and well-drilled men. Never before have so many policemen been seen together in this city. They made a most attractive appearance, and most of the companies behaved with military alertness and precision.

The column started from the Battery about 1 o'clock P. M. There was some delay in the formation, owing partly to the lack of familiarity with the details on the part of the commanding officers from the suburban precincts. There were companies from Richmond and Queens Boroughs. Three battalions came from Brooklyn, and in their marching they showed the good results of recent drilling by Sergt. Michael Smith of the Central Office. The bluecoats who were the most prompt in arriving at the starting point were obliged to wait under the trees in Battery Park for nearly an hour before the signal to start was given. Part of the delay was due to the necessity of clearing Lower Broadway of the cable cars and other vehicles.

When the word "forward" was given, Broadway, as far up as the eye could see, was as free and clean as a drill room. One of the picturesque features of the parade was a section of the Street Cleaning Department, in spotless white. The men carried their bags and brushes, and used them occasionally as they went along. Preceding the street cleaners were a score of mounted police, commanded by a Roundsman. Following the "white wings" was the bicycle squad of nearly 100 men, under Sergt. Charles D. Kemp. This important branch of the police force excited much popular interest, and the skillful handling of the wheels elicited no end of appreciative comments from the on-lookers.

Crowds Along the Line of March.

Acting Chief William F. Devery rode at the head of the column and sat his horse well. The name of this horse, by the way, is Bullet, and he is one of the best of the Central Park equine squad. The Chief's staff, which was also well mounted, included Capt. Anthony J. Allaire, Capt. McClusky of the Detective Bureau, and Chief Surgeon Cook, and Sergt. Flood of the Chief's office. Deputy Chief Cortright commanded the first of the five regiments, and Inspector Cross marched at the head of the first battalion. The Chief's flag was carried by a mounted patrolman. Each commanding officer wore a white dress parade helmet and the new style of uniform with standing collars, and the insignia of office in gold. The patrolmen wore their new Summer military helmets with the city's coat of arms in silver, fastened in front, in place of the old wreath. Uniformity in appearance was preserved among the patrolmen in everything except the shields. It was found impossible to have all of the new shields made and distributed in time for this parade, consequently the men from the various boroughs had different shields. There were three or four companies of Park policemen in line, but they were not distinguishable by their uniforms, for the familiar light gray had given place to the regulation blue.

As the head of the procession passed up from Bowling Green business was practically suspended in the Produce Exchange, and the brokers snatched a few moments from their vociferous discussions of wheat, flour, and pork to give the soldierly bluecoats an enthusiastic send-off. And all through the Wall Street district the marching column of policemen received cordial attention many of the members of the Consolidated Exchange sending out some lusty cheers from the open windows and doors of their building. There were hisses heard now and then, but all along a spirit of friendliness for the rank and file overcame individual prejudice. An unbroken mass of spectators stretched along each side of Broadway from the Battery up to Madison Square. The line of march was up Broadway to Twenty-third Street, up Madison Avenue to Fiftieth Street, through to Fifth Avenue, and down past the reviewing stand at the Worth Monument. Inasmuch as the time for the official review of the parade had been set for 4 o'clock, the paraders had a long rest before they began their movement down Fifth Avenue.

Never before has a police parade excited such lively popular interest in New York. Expectation of something uncommonly big and novel called to Madison Square a crowd that bore resemblance in point of size to the great masses of people that assembled there during the spectacular days of the Columbian centennial celebration. Both of the large stands, far from Decoration Day weather, packed with spectators, and hundreds of ticket holders were unable to get a foothold there. By 3:30 o'clock every available point of observation in this locality was occupied, and hundreds of small boys were snugly on their perches in the overlooking trees and gas lamps. In the official booth which occupied a portion of the stand near the Worth Monument were Mayor Van Wyck, President York of the Board of Police Commissioners and his associates, Commissioners Sexton and Hess; Controller Coler, President Peters of the Borough of Manhattan, and a few other municipal officers. Fifth Avenue was densely crowded from Madison Avenue up to Fiftieth Street, where the procession had halted to await the signal to march down for review.

The Rhinelander Medal Awarded.

There was a long wait, and it was especially irksome to those who stood on the sunny side of the street. A little before 4 o'clock Chief Devery and his mounted staff proceeded down the avenue to the reviewing stand, and the Mayor and the Police Commissioners entered carriages and were escorted up to Fiftieth Street and back, the Mayor bowing occasionally to the right and left. More than a quarter of an hour elapsed after the reviewing party had returned to the Worth Monument before the column moved. A short time before the head of the procession reached Madison Square Mayor Van Wyck presented to Patrolman Frederick L. Stahl of the Fifteenth Precinct the Rhinelander Medal for valor, which had been awarded to Stahl for rescuing twenty persons at a fire in Liberty Hall, East Houston Street, on Jan. 2, 1897.

The Mayor pinned the medal to the patrolman's coat just above his shield and briefly complimented him for his bravery. Those persons who were near enough to see and comprehend the significance of this presentation cheered heartily. Commissioner York also addressed a few words of congratulation to Patrolman Stahl. The President of the Board was unstinted in his praise of the bravery of Stahl and of other members of the force who had distinguished themselves by fearless and helpful deeds.

While the presentation and compliments were in progress an enthusiastic spectator called out: "Why don't you make him a Roundsman?"

"That is an excellent suggestion," said Mayor Van Wyck, nodding approval to Chief Devery, who stood nearby. The acting executive head of the Police Department promptly accepted the suggestion and added to Stahl's abundant supply of happiness by telling him that he was a Roundsman. This incident could not be seen or heard by many, but it was quickly passed from lip to lip and the surrounding crowd cheered vociferously.

The review was well managed, and was pronounced highly satisfactory by the reviewing party. The several companies certainly bore themselves admirably. Their fine appearance and excellent marching elicited a great deal of applause. This police parade differed from previous ones of its kind in that very few of the officers were recognized. There was no cheering of individuals as in the old days when Byrnes, Williams, Murray, McCullagh, and other well-known police officers were singled out for special expressions of popular favor. The cheering and applause yesterday was notably for the rank and file. The five regiments were commanded as follows: First, Deputy Chief Moses W. Cortwright; second, Deputy Chief Patrick H. McLaughlin; third, Deputy Chief John Mackellar; fourth, Deputy Chief Elias P. Clayton; fifth, Acting Deputy Chief William W. McLaughlin. Capt. Daniel Blake was in command of the company from Richmond Borough, (the Eighteenth Precinct,) and Capt. Thomas J. Diamond was in command of the company from Newtown, L. I., (the Seventy-seventh Precinct.)

At the close of the review Mayor Van Wyck complimented Acting Chief Devery on the excellent showing made by the force, and he added by way of a friendly personal admonition: "Eschew politics. Go ahead and do your duty. If any man under you refuses to perform his duty satisfactorily cut off his official head quickly. Do this and you will certainly succeed."

MEDALS GIVEN TO FIREMEN.

Commissioner Scannell Advocates Promotion as a Reward for Heroic Conduct.

The annual presentation of the Bonner, Bennett, and Strong medals to members of the Fire Department who during the year earned distinction for bravery, and of the Stephenson medal to the foreman who as commanding officer distinguished himself for general efficiency, was made yesterday by Commissioner Scannell at the headquarters of the department in East Sixty-seventh Street. The Commissioner decided some time ago to have no parade of the firemen on this occasion on grounds of economy.

Ex-Mayor Strong, who was invited to be present, did not appear. In the small company that stood about in the Commissioner's room were Deputy Commissioner James H. Tully, Chief Bonner, Lewis Nixon and wife, Mrs. A. T. Docharty, George F. Scannell, Abram Bernard, and the Rev. James Le B. Johnson.

The winners of the medals were: Bennett, James Pearl, Hook and Ladder Company No. 7; Bonner, John P. Howe, now Assistant Foreman of Engine Company No. 21, but a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7 when he won the medal; Strong, James J. Crawford of Engine Company No. 24; Stephenson, Capt. John Riordan, Hook and Ladder Company No. 6. For the Stephenson medal, Commissioner Scannell chose the recipient by lot from among ten companies which had been judged equal in merit.

In presenting the medals, Commissioner Scannell said:

I regret very much that, under the law at the present time, I have not the power to promote these who perform great acts of bravery, without having them undergo a civil service examination. Acts of bravery and strict attention to their duties as firemen, would surely outweigh with me any percentage that a lad fresh from the School of Mines at any college could get before a Civil Service Examiner. In my judgment the Commissioner and three of the chief officers of the uniformed force should constitute a board to pass judgment upon the fitness of a candidate for promotion in the uniformed force. Acts of signal courage, performed in the line of duty in this city, should be rewarded as they would be upon the field of battle—by promotion.

Howe and Pearl won their honors at a fire at 94 Lexington Avenue, on the morning of Jan. 2, 1897. They entered an adjoining building, went to the top floor, and opened the window next to two imperiled men. Howe straddled the window sill and was held by Pearl by one leg and waistband of his trousers. In this way he succeeded in reaching and drawing Max Henschel from the window of the burning building and saving him. A moment later Ferdinand Schmidt, the other imperiled man, who was crazed with fear and the pain of burns, jumped upon Howe's back, grabbed him about the neck, and caused him to lose his balance. Pearl, who is a powerful man, managed to support Howe and Schmidt until a ladder was raised and they were saved.

Crawford rescued George Shaw from a burning building at 133 Leroy Street on the evening of Feb. 13, 1897. He burst open a street door leading to the basement and then the door from the hallway into the front room, which he found charged with smoke and heat. He ran out, kicked in the windows, and returned. He then went on his hands and knees to a bedroom, whence a groan had come. He found Shaw unconscious and pulled him about half way to safety when he had to leave him to seek fresh air. He then went back and pulled the man into the hallway, where help came and he was taken to the street.

BADGE FOR POLICE CAPTAIN.

Newspapers on Printing House Square Present One to Watson Vredenburgh.

Just before Capt. Watson Vredenburgh of the Oak Street Station started on the police parade yesterday a solid gold Captain's badge was presented to him by The Tribune, The World, The Journal, and The New York Times in recognition of the efficient services rendered by him in preserving order in the vast crowds that have gathered about the bulletin boards on Printing House Square during the past three months.

The badge is set with a finely cut solitaire diamond. The following inscription is on the back of the badge:

Presented to Capt Watson Vredenburgh by
The New York Journal, World, Tribune, and
Times for meritorious and efficient service as
a member of the police force of the City of
New York, June 1, 1898.

The badge was accompanied by the following letter from The Tribune, The Journal, The World, and The New York Times:

Capt. Watson Vredenburgh, Fifth Precinct Police Station, city.

Dear Sir: The intense interest in the pending war of this country with Spain has daily caused great crowds to assemble in front of the newspaper bulletins on Printing House Square. It is a remarkable fact that although this is a time of great public excitement, there has not been the slightest disorder, and not a single complaint has been made of the blockading of either street or sidewalk.

This gratifying condition we feel certain is due largely to the fact that you have daily given the handling of the crowds your personal supervision. While you have done the public a far greater service than ourselves, we, as representatives of the leading daily newspapers on Printing House Square, desire to present to you the accompanying Captain's badge as a token of our esteem for you personally and our appreciation of your services as a member of the Police Department of Greater New York.

LEGAL NOTES.

Eminent Domain.—The Lewiston and Youngstown Frontier Railway Company, organized to construct and operate an electrical railroad between the villages of Lewiston and Youngstown, in this State, instituted proceedings to acquire a strip of land, thirty feet wide, through the farm of Charles Ayer. The farm lies on the east side of Niagara River, and is about thirty rods wide and a mile long. About forty of the seventy acres of the farm was devoted to raising apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, and plums. The Commissioners certified that in fixing the amount of compensation to be paid for the lands, they took into consideration testimony that the lands not taken were specially and peculiarly benefited by the construction and operation of the railroad, by the greater facilities for the shipping of fruit and the conveyance of passengers, directly to and from the farm. The Fourth Appellate Division has affirmed an order vacating the award of the Commissioners, on the ground that an erroneous rule for determining the compensation to be paid had been adopted. The Court held, in an opinion by Justice Follett, that the right of the owner of the farm to ride on the road or transport part of his property thereon upon payment of the established toll, was a right of "public use," the benefits arising from which should not be considered by the Commissioners. It was held also that the rules for determining damages to improved city business real estate, resulting from the constructing of street railroads, do not apply to farm property through which a railroad has been constructed.

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Penalty for Charging Excessive Fare.—The Elmira, Cortland, and Northern Railroad Company was sued by Joseph Parker to recover a penalty of $50, and 7 cents overcharge, under the railroad law as amended in 1892, imposing that penalty for receiving "more than the lawful rate of fare, unless such overcharge was made through inadvertence or mistake, not amounting to gross negligence." On Feb. 25, 1895, the plaintiff was a passenger on the company's road from Freeville to Cortland, the distance being 10.41 miles. Before taking passage he purchased a ticket, for which he was charged 40 cents. The rate of charge under the railroad law was "3 cents for every such mile or fraction thereof." The defendant claimed the right to charge 4 cents per mile, under the law of 1872. The Third Appellate Division has affirmed judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendant, dismissing the complaint, holding that the railroad law, being a general act, by implication repealed the special act of 1872, whereby defendant was permitted to charge 4 cents per mile, although the latter act was not included in the list of acts stated in the railroad law to be repealed by it. Yet, where a passenger was overcharged by the company, acting, as in this case, under the advice of counsel that it had a right to make the charge in question, and such right depended upon the question whether the special act authorizing it had been repealed by implication, a matter not patent upon the face of the railroad law, the case came within the exception contained in Section 39 of the railroad law, and was a "mistake not amounting to gross negligence," and the penalty prescribed by that section could not be recovered.

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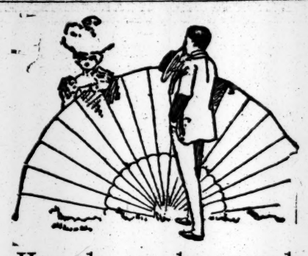
Change in Beneficiary of Life Policy.—The John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, issued a life policy to Cora Jones, payable upon her death to "her estate." On March 17, 1893, at Albany, N. Y., she executed the paper necessary to change the beneficiary from "her estate," to Emma Tillaman, and delivered it to one Coteman, a collector and solicitor for the company. He had superintended the execution of the paper, and when he took it told her "it was all right." The paper was mailed the same day to the company's home office at Boston, Mass. The company, without giving its consent to the change, returned the paper with questions indorsed thereon to the local superintendent, by whom it was received on March 20, the day after the death of the insured. In Emma Tillaman's suit against the insurance company upon the policy the Third Appellate Division has affirmed judgment rendered in favor of the defendant, by direction of the court. The policy provided that no one but the company's President or Secretary was authorized to make, alter, or discharge contracts. The court held, by Justice Landon, that the consent of the company to a change of the beneficiary altered the contract, and the subsequent transactions did not show that any change of beneficiary was legally affected.

A Trolley Car on Fire.

Trolley Car No. 811 of the Eighth Avenue line caught fire yesterday afternoon at Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street, and the fire engines were called to extinguish the flames. Thomas Hall, the conductor, says the wires in the motor were out of order. There were few passengers in the car at the time, and all alighted before the blaze had gained any headway. The car will have to go to the repair shop.



How do you know ready-made isn't for you? Have you tried the best—our kind?

These days you're in a hurry for clothes and your tailor's in a hurry—we're not, we're ready.

Light, bright suits for Summery days, $14 to $36.
Washable waistcoats, $3 to $5.
Bicycle-golf suits, $10 to $22.
Separate breeches, $5 to $9.

The pores of your skin are like a million little mouths; when obstructed, they gasp for breath and cause you to feel hot and uncomfortable.

Dr. Deimel's Linen-mesh underwear allows the skin to breathe freely.

The old "reliables" are all here, of course—Balbriggan, cotton-gauze, lisle thread, merino, all-wool and all-silk. 50c. to $5.50 a garment.

Straw hats.
Rogers, Peet & Co.
Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

O'Neill's,
Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st Street.

A Master-Stroke in Bicycle Selling.

And where is there a man or woman who is not interested in what this message says? All along we've said that the "O'Neill" Bicycle at $30 was the lowest possible price at which a reliable wheel could be made to sell for, and we still firmly believe it; but conditions of the times are things that can't be controlled, and thus the incessant rain of the past two months has severely interfered with the manufacturer of the O'Neill Bicycle, so much so that thousands of these wheels, ready to be shipped from the factory, had to be warehoused. What to do with them was the perplexing question! We refused to saddle ourselves with more than we could sell in the regular way unless the price was fixed so that we could sell them at $25. The arrangements were made, contracts signed, and the first shipment of wheels is here.

O'Neills the Success of '98.

Regardless of expense every improvement that experience and human ingenuity can devise which contributes to the beauty, durability and easy-running qualities is embraced in the O'Neill Bicycle. The simple announcement of this sale is sure to throng our bicycle store. You can't afford to stay away. Therefore, beginning with to-day,

$25.00 Twenty-five Dollars $25.00

is the price of the O'Neill wheel for either men's or women's models.

We deliver all purchases excepting bicycles and sewing machines free at any railroad station within 100 miles of New York.

H. O'NEILL & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
SECOND AND LAST WEEK OF
Rose Coghlan in "Nance Oldfield."
JOHN J. BURKE AND GRACE FOREST.
WATSON & HUTCHINGS, DUNCAN, &c.
BIOGRAPH, DEPARTURE 69th REGT.

CASINO! GREAT MATINEE SATURDAY! THE COLOSSAL COMIC OPERA FESTIVAL!
FRANCIS WILSON, With PAULINE HALL, LULU GLASER, And HENRY E. DIXEY. "THE" "GREATER" ERMINIE!

LENOX LYCEUM Madison Av. & 59th St. Rudolph Aronson, Mgr.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 4TH, Popular promenade Concerts
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